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The Truth About Kipling's India¹

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The art of introduction is the one art that is not successfully cultivated anywhere in the world. Once in a while you find someone taking the risk of making a very short introduction; that is the only one that succeeds.

In life the introduction is too long. When you come to think of it, the greatest problem is to know when the introduction has ceased and you have begun to live. Any history of any race anywhere proves this. After the introduction is when the real drama of life begins. If we could only make the introduction short and live longer in the spiritual and moral sense of the word, the world would be a very happy place; but we spend the first 40 years in preliminaries and then wake up to live. By that time the game is up. Our habits are formed. The time left is all too short.

In India children are taken hold of at the age of three and taught meditation. It is not easy for a child in America to meditate, but in India it is very easy for any child to sit still twenty minutes in the evening and meditate, because he has been trained all his life to do it. Spirituality is a habit and not a conscious process. All over the world there is the idea that life is a conscious process. Especially is this true in America. We cannot even pay the grocery

bill without being conscious of it. In Spain they make no mental effort over such things; the man pays his grocer, takes off his hat in a gracious manner, and it is over with. How much energy we might save for worth while living, if we could only cultivate right mental habits. We should free ourselves from other difficulties as well.

Ancient habits of that are being uprooted everywhere. In India nearly thirty years ago, when I was a child I played with elephants. When you play with animals you have a peculiar experience. If you look at an animal as an animal, you can do nothing with him; but look at him as a human being and you can do anything with him. If you are going to make a playmate of an elephant, you will go out into the jungle and lasso one. You will tie him up and get acquainted with him, and in twenty days he will be tame. This is done in India all the time. In Africa nobody tries to tame elephants. If you ask them why they do not train and tame elephants, they will say they can't do it. This is because of the habit of fear. For four thousand years, India has been training elephants. In Africa they have always been afraid, and the habit of fear has become ingrained in them. When General Gordon wanted elephants tamed he had to hire tamers to come and do the work. I asked the sister of the governor of Bel-

¹ An address before the Illinois library association at Joliet, October 29, 1927.

gian Congo about their jungles. I asked her why they had not been able to tame elephants. She replied: "We do tame them now." And when I asked how they did it, she said: "We have Indian tamers come first and teach us." This is because Indians have never been afraid of elephants. An Indian goes out and looks at an elephant and gets acquainted with him and in a few days the elephant comes and stays with him. There is a process involved in this which begins very early in the life of the child. We tell a child to be afraid of a snake, and he will be afraid of it; we tell him not to fear an elephant, and he does not have any fear of it. I have a fear of snakes to this day and can never go by a snake without killing him. Fear is taught everywhere.

But going back to the jungle: Take the child that Mr Kipling speaks about. Fear is the greatest source of trouble that comes between man's relationship with animals. If you want a charming illustration of this, read the *Jungle Books*. At one time I had to train a monkey, an elephant and a pigeon. The elephant was the easiest to train; the pigeon was next, and the monkey, being our ancestor, was the most difficult. I have to insist that monkeys are our ancestors. You believe that they are not your ancestors, and you have a right to your opinion. I wish to make no invidious comparisons between men and monkeys. We have abolished all links between man and monkey by law in this country. On one occasion I was to speak in a college in a certain state, and the dean said to me beforehand that, being the dean, he must insist upon certain proprieties and that I must not say anything that would offend or insult the state which was my hostess. You know how difficult it was for me to speak about animals after that. In the course of my talk, I said to my audience, "The fact is, I am not a Christian. You are deprived of certain things because you are Christians. I, being a heathen, believe that animals are our ancestors. Do you mind?" You see there are advantages of being a heathen, in this world;

altho there are none in the next that I know of.

Your attitude toward animals has been terribly debased. You do not want to face the fact that you have something in common with animals. The way we look at it is that the animal is a younger soul and we are to help him to grow up. What is the use of insulting him? Perhaps a friendly relation will grow up between us and the animals, a relation such as we read about in the fairy tales. Besides it makes us no better to put animals or our fellow men in lowly positions. We say So-and-so is a nincompoop, always downing someone else in order to raise our own level, but it does not work out that way.

Ten years ago the world was raging with war, the like of which the world had never before seen. Every nation pressed its god into service in order that victory might be theirs. Victory means right to most of us because nature has been read into terms of the survival of the fittest. But nature is not like this. Take an illustration: A herd of buffalo is going by. If the enemy is near, they close up their ranks; if he is not near, they open up. They have a regular formation. On the ends are the look-outs; in the center is the chief. Between these three points there is a constant telegraph going on all the time as to the whereabouts of the enemy. This coöperation, this marvelous telegraph system is for the protection of the young, of the least fit. Did you know that these animals plan out their line of march so that the young animals will have water and food at the right intervals on the journey? Swallows do the same thing. Just at the breath of October, you will hear them, talk, talk, talk, all over the place. When the moon is down and the stars are bright, "cheep, cheep, cheep," three or four times; signs of winter are in the air and the flock is going. They are off. At six o'clock they have reached a river where they had planned to have their drink and food. Everything is planned for the weakest. How to die and how to live for the weak is their problem, the great problem of their existence.

Suppose that as the herd of buffaloes is marching along, the odor of tiger comes on the air. Moving swiftly, the ranks close up as the telegraph system sends its message. The tiger comes slowly; the grass moves. A glimpse of orange and purple is seen. These are the colors of the tiger. They are not the colors that you see when you look at tigers in the zoo. Suddenly the whole herd of buffaloes will be a ring with the little ones inside and the older animals standing with their horns pointing outward. Sometimes an antelope dashes over and hurls himself with all his force inside the ring and stays there. That is coöperation, helping those who are in need. There is no leaving the weak to the mercies of might. The knight errantry that goes on in the jungle is not spoken of, tho it is going on all the while for always there is danger in the jungle and the weak must be protected. I have seen the leopard lying up on the tree. Green bordering on gold, gold bordering on brown, so that the green and brown and gold make such a pattern that the leopard is lost to the eye. But the danger is there.

To go back to the buffalo herd: Evening comes and eyes do not see as much, but the tiger sees. The stop is made not far from the dense jungle. This is safest. Slowly they come down to drink. They never drink in a straight line; they form a crescent shape that they may better protect the young and helpless. If the tiger comes the timid animals of the jungle, such as the antelope, will run behind the herd; the buffaloes will raise their horns in the air to ward away the attacks of the enemy.

I have seen animals give their lives for the weak. I saw some monkeys come down to drink. At the same time a tiger baby came down. He came growling nearer and nearer to a monkey boy. He looked very dark as he came thru the grass. Just at the minute when he was going to leap on the boy, the mother monkey saw and came shooting down between them. When she got down this tiger fellow's claws were on the boy. She hit him so hard that he got puzzled. He was only five or six

months old and was not used to being hurt. The mother monkey got the monkey baby in her arms and then hit the tiger again. He clawed her to the heart. She clutched her boy to her, swung him up safely into a tree and then dropped dead. These are the things we know about animals in India. One day a man came to hunt tigers. He sat on the neck of the elephant and waited while the tigers were beaten from the jungle into the clearing from which they would run into another jungle. The plan is to kill them as they go thru the open space. This man was interested only in killing tigers, but there were other interesting things to see.

As the early sun was striking the jungle with strange colors, I saw purple running into orange in the grass. As the tigers run, run, run, the blood comes to the top of the skin and that changes his color very fast, just as a human being has a high color when he has been exercising very violently. I saw this thing happen. Another tiger came up, and they had talk together. Then one of the tigers came up and sprang, landing on the hunter's elephant. The elephant is afraid of having his trunk hurt. He puts it in his mouth when there is danger. His trunk is his mouth, his nose, and his hand. Nothing must happen to it, and so he locks it up like a safety deposit vault. The tiger got nearer the man, not a rifle's length was between them. He was very beautiful to look at. The man was very much terrified. Just about that time the tigress came out of the jungle and called to her mate, and the tiger gave up the desire to kill this man and jumped off and the man killed him. These two tigers had gone out together to get some kind of small beast for their baby. They were trapped by the beaters. The tigers knew that it meant kill when they saw the men. They held a conversation. The father said: "You go home to our children; they must have at least one parent. When you are safe, give me the call and I will come." He risked his life for his family.

The way we look at animals in India is that they are souls younger than our-

selves, and we are their elder brothers. My mother used to make me meditate on this. I once knew a man in India who died at the age of sixty-five or seventy. It was said of him that he never killed any animal except in great danger of his life when an animal got between him and his food or attacked him. In his whole lifetime he had killed only four tigers, one leopard, two buffaloes, and one snake. He could sit on the floor of the jungle and meditate and animals would not come near him. If I sat there they would come. He would say to me: "You must meditate on infinite courage." I did as he told me, and once when I was sitting on the floor of the jungle and meditating on infinite courage, I suddenly felt something cold on my hand. By the time I was aware of it two-thirds of the snake had gone on. If you get frightened, you may not know it, but the snake will know it because your hair will stand up. I had to sit there with my hair rising until the snake had gone on. The longest snake is the one that walks on your foot or your hand; always there is more to come on, or so it seems. In a year I had got so that I could sit on the jungle floor for half an hour and no animal would come near me.

Kipling tells the same story. He turned the stories he learned in the jungle into marvelous legends that are known to children all over the world. I wonder why people destroy beautiful stories by sticking sermons in them. It is true that there are "sermons in stones, books in brooks," etc., but the story does not need the sermon. If the ministers would give up sermons and tell stories maybe some children would read the stories and conquer fear. I was in a camp this summer where there were forty American children. Nine or ten of them could not swim in the lake. They would make a terrific show of terror when they stepped into the water. I said I could tell them how not to be afraid. I told one child to do nothing but just realize that he could not drown because water displaces its own weight. I told him of what I had done to con-

quer fear, and he said to me: "I did not know you were such a coward." In a few days we got five of them to conquer fear. There was no hocus pocus about it. I did not charge them five thousand dollars for what I taught them. I got them to sit down and meditate on the spot: "I am infinite courage." My boy told me he was wasting time when I wanted him to sit down and meditate for ten minutes a day. So I told him to give it up. Now he does it because other boys profited by it.

America must learn to spend some time in quiet and in meditation or it will blow up, go to pieces under the terrific strain. What is this nation famous for? What have other nations been famous for? Greece was famous not only for its art, but for its great men and women. Even Mrs Atherton cannot bungle the lives of these men and women and that is saying a great deal. The people of any nation must be spiritual in order to be peaceful and happy. Civilization is judged not by its instruments but by the men and women who use those instruments. It is impossible to teach the adults to stop and meditate, but we can take the children and train them.

In India when my father's generation were children they never believed in the freedom of India. We lived in heaven; why bother about this earth? But when my generation were children we began to believe in the freedom of India. Was this change from within or from without?

To go back: Let us take one generation of America's children and teach them repose, courage and infinite repose. These children will be able to live and to enjoy life as human beings and not as animals.

There has never been a time in Indian history when there was not a saint at the head of affairs. India is five thousand years old and is not worn out. America cannot stand the test of fifty years. Right now the lunatic asylums are filled. I have not wasted the eighteen years of my life that have been spent in America. A friend said to me: "America is all materialism, and its peo-

ple are all materialists." I replied: "Europe is more materialistic than America, so is Asia, and so is India." "What has happened to you?" he asked in amazement. I said: "I will fight for America anywhere, not for what it is today, but for what it can be tomorrow. That is the America I will fight for."

There is much talk about money. Every nation loves money, not only loves it but they have a way of being mean about it, dreadfully mean about it. America is no worse than the other nations. When I was in Berlin, I saw everywhere quick lunch counters; in Madrid it was the same, quick lunch counters everywhere, wherever you turned. Wherever they want to make money they copy the Americans because this country is ahead of them. The riches of America should enable her to do great things. If this country produced Abraham Lincoln when it was poor, it should produce something a great deal better now it is rich.

A few years ago I went to India. I wanted to see my holy man and get some problems solved. When I came to this country eighteen years ago I never saw the inside of an American home except as a servant, and in that capacity one does not see the real home. You will hate any country of which you see only the market place. I worked and worked for a long time. Finally I got my first invitation to an American home. I had the clothes and shoes to wear, and it was the first time in four years that I had had the money to buy them. I shall never forget that moment when I emerged from the shop with a suit and pair of shoes bought with my own money. When I got inside the home I saw how different it is from the market place. No one of you has seen an Indian home as it really is. If you could write of the American home and the Indian home, we should get much nearer to understanding each other. India knows only the market place of America. If you want money, you force opium, liquor, and taxes upon us; and if we want money, we kill you. That is the idea that is held. What India

needs is the western home. If only someone would learn our language and write a book about the American home life, it would mean much to India. Indians would have more respect for America, and this would be good, for when you lose respect for your brother it is you who go down. I have asked a number of authors to come to India and learn our language and write us a book on home life in America. I also asked a painter to picture it for us. We need a nation's home life in India. I was deeply touched by what I saw in that American home to which I was first invited.

I want to illustrate something for you: Not so long ago, an Indian friend of mine, from a very exceptional family, came as a laborer to the United States to learn something about this country. That is a very dangerous thing to do for you get the wrong impression of any country by seeing only that side of it. Before he had been here very long his money gave out, and his health failed. He went to see a doctor. He himself was on the verge of taking his M.D. The doctor examined him, and later when he came back for his prescription, said to him: "This prescription is very expensive; can you afford it?" For he knew from his first conversation with him and from his appearance something of my friend's circumstances. My friend replied: "No, but give it to me anyway." The doctor told him to come back in the evening. When he looked in the envelope for the prescription he found three thousand dollars and a note which said:

You do not need medicine; you need food and rest. A very beautiful soul in Boston gave me this money when I told her what it would cost you.

My friend is a doctor now in Boston. His view of American life and Americans is different.

Father, mother, brothers, sisters in the American home make a very beautiful home life. When you are in a family you are in heaven. There you find consideration of the weak and helpless. In order to keep the home together it is necessary to make money. We have to sell in order to be able to

buy, but why mess it up? Someone asked me, "Why do you write books?" I answered, "To make a living." Then he asked, "Why not write to become a millionaire?" It is no use trying to explain.

You may say anything you like about our northern civilization, but it has many points of superiority over any other. It has no bond slaves as did the Greeks and Romans; there are no women slaves. The women are free. To found all civilization on a non-slave basis is very hard. It will take a long time; but when we have done it, we shall have real civilization. The Greek civilization was bad; it was formed on slavery, and it went to pieces. Roman civilization was bad and it went to pieces. Everywhere today we find critics and criticism, from Mr Mencken on down to the small town critics. But every age is bad to those who live in it, as witness the age of Socrates, of Pythagoras, and of Pericles.

You must read Kipling's India. He paints wonderful pictures of the earlier India. "Forty elephants caparisoned in gold, coming in the dusk." There is nothing like that there now. I have seen thirty camels coming down the road, and the horizon was dusty gold with their tread, gold in one direction and purple silver in another, according as the sun's rays struck the dust. Now India is overrun with cars, but once in a while there are processions. I saw a procession of four purple elephants, one half dozen brown camels and oxen silver horned. I never looked at that road again. I was afraid that the next thing I should see would be a Ford truck. The automobile and the airplane have come to India. She is restless; she cannot assimilate the machine. It is very painful. All is hustle and hurry. When I was a boy, thirty-two years ago we used to go to the station the night before to catch a train tomorrow morning. We would camp there and then miss the train the next morning. Today the train is on time and nobody is left behind. Every third house has a telephone, and you can telephone a man, but by the time you get

there, he is gone. Eight miles an hour, or ten at the fastest when the animal was goaded to run, was the speed of India a few years ago. Now it is sixty miles an hour with the airplane. That is what is killing India. All this restless hurrying from place to place at such speed is pain and agony for India. She can not take it easily as you do; she is not as civilized.

Last September, I learned in Geneva that India is the eighth industrial nation. That is very bad for a nation five thousand years old. She will be fourth or fifth in twenty more years. How then shall we save our soul? How preserve our culture? The problem, I fear, will be solved very slowly. What is the message the West has for the East? I have always felt that the East has a message for the West. Ninety-nine out of one hundred times, it has been the West that has guided civilization, and the West seems to have all that they feel that they need. But in 1919 the first thing I heard in America was the East had a message for the West. The arrogance of the West toward such an idea was superb. I made up my mind that I would show you. I was not at rest until I wrote *The face of silence*.

What is the message of the West for the East? The message of the West is helpfulness. You have an abysmal sense of helping human beings. You like to help them financially. If there is an inundation, you send money; if there is a fire, you send money; if there is a pestilence, you send money—you are always helping the human being. Your religious attitude is: "If we cannot serve our brother whom we have seen, how can we serve God whom we have not seen?" In the East the contrary attitude prevails: "If we seek first the Kingdom of God, the rest will be added unto us." So we sit and meditate, believing that thus what we do will become spiritual. Mary was being; Martha was doing. The East is Mary. She is not interested in doing if she can listen to the Lord. And that is a very marvelous thing. The West is lost by seeing God in a brother's face; there-

fore there is for the West no God except what man reveals when we look at him. The religious intensity of the West expresses itself then in doing and it loses sight of the necessity for being. The East is so busy being that it has no time for helping. The West has gone to one extreme, the East to another. The West is so busy helping his brother that he does not have time to meditate on God. The East finds God, but cannot find his brother. America gave money to Japan one year and then turned and slapped her in the face. You

would give that country money, but you would not give yourself. How can you give yourself when you do not know yourself? When India receives you, India will receive your nation. The East does not know how to love you or give you being. What the world needs today is that tremendous skyscraping love that will synthesize being with doing. That will correct and remedy the present difficulty. Let us put the East and West together and in three or four generations we shall have a wonderful civilization.

Values in Fiction¹

Mrs J. Wells Smith, trustee, Public library, Los Angeles, California

As a confirmed, chronic and inveterate reader of novels, and a believer in the importance of this particular form of imaginative writing, I shall probably not be dispassionate in this presentation of Values in fiction. But Papini wrote in one of his prefaces "these essays are all partial and subjective" and Anatole France said, "When I say I am going to talk about Shakespeare and Racine, I mean I am going to talk about myself in relation to Shakespeare and Racine."

My first inclination was to discuss this subject from the point of view of artistic and aesthetic values, but after seeking advice from various persons in library work, I began to realize that I was expected to treat it in a more practical and objective manner; values, perhaps, in the sense that Mr Webster defines the word, "That which renders anything useful or estimable."

The mere mass of fiction in this quantitative age vouches for its importance. This dominance of prose fiction is a quite recent phenomenon. Year by year thruout the last 40 years, the mass of novels and tales printed in the English language, has been overwhelmingly greater than that of any other class of books.

In 1913, the last year of that distant world before the great war, there were

more than 8600 books published in the British Isles, and of this total more than 1200 were novels of prose fiction. In the early seventies the number of books published in the British Isles was between 3400 and 3500, and of these 200 were novels, and 350 religious and theological books. About four years later, nearly 500 were novels—480 to be exact—and since then the tide of prose fiction has risen until the watchers, including many anxious librarians, tremble for fear everything is to be engulfed.

While still in the definition and statistics stage, let us recall Webster's definition of the novel—"A fictitious narrative intended to exhibit the operations of the passions, principally love," and compare it with a list of subjects treated in some of the season's novels:

Business, sex, psychoanalysis, adolescence, marriage, maternity, human brotherhood, industrial tyranny, romantic love, the vanity of human wishes, the perpetual clash of generations, war, imperialism, art, education, the glamour of the past, the impossibility of real freedom, the oldest profession, Christianity, a refined Paganism, the economic independence of women, patriotism, democracy, human bestiality, human divinity, poverty, egoism, altruism, politics, psychic phenomenon, the South Seas and the high cost of luxuries.

This is a list cited by Wilson Follett in his book, *The modern novel*.

We will evidently have to look for another definition, and we find it in Abel

¹ Given at the California library association, Riverside, April 4.

Chevalley's manual, *Le Roman Anglais de Notre Temps*. He defines the English novel as "a prose fiction of a certain extent" (*une fiction en prose d'une certaine étendue*). One needs almost as loose and unphilosophic a definition to include *The Pilgrim's progress*, *Marius* the epicurean, *The Adventures of a younger son*, *The magic flute*, *The journal of the plague*, *Zuleika Dobson*, *Rasselas*, *Ulysses* and *Green mansions*.

Now that we have a working definition of a novel, let us see whether people consider prose fiction of a certain length useful and estimable.

Jane Austin says the novel "is a work in which the greatest powers of the mind are displayed; in which the most thoro knowledge of human nature, the happiest delineations of its varieties, the loveliest effusions of wit and humor, are conveyed to the world in the best chosen language," and Sir Quiller-Couch's definition of literature, "what sundry men and women have said memorably," certainly fits the great novel. Again, "The most influential books," says Robert Louis Stevenson, "are works of fiction. They do not pin the reader to a dogma which he must afterwards discover to be inexact; they do not teach him a lesson which he must afterwards unlearn." John Farrar says: "Fiction recreates life, sometimes truly, sometimes as certain classes like to think it may be. Each kind has its definite place in the American life of the present." Some one, too, has said that "the novel comes closer to real life than the epic, the realistic drama, or history which is the record of the actual."

Count Leo Tolstoi left an unfinished historical novel, called *One hundred years*, the manuscript of which was recently discovered and published in Moscow. Only the preface and first chapter were completed, and the former is particularly interesting, for its discussion of Tolstoi's literary canons. I can quote only briefly that which has a special bearing on the value of fictional presentation of historical characters.

Whenever we cast our eyes over our contemporaries, or scan the history of those who have lived before us, we behold a conflict between the blind urge to gratify our

innate cravings and the commandments of a law of right action that transcends death and gives meaning to human life. This universal and eternal conflict summarizes the life of individuals and nations, and it is about this conflict between the appetites and conscience of individuals and of the Russian nation that I plan to write. I do not intend to pass judgment upon the men who form the characters in my book. I shall merely describe the struggle between appetite and conscience in the hearts of the private citizens and statesmen whom I must portray in order to paint a complete picture of the life of the nation as a whole. I merely urge my reader not to fall into the vulgar error of supposing that because a man rules his fellow men, he is endowed with some inherent quality, like great strength of character, superior intelligence, genius or unreal grandeur that gives him power.

He surveys what he calls the chaotic standards that determine the judgments of historians, particularly upon the moral right and wrong of the actions they describe, and says:

We know that beyond all question historical criteria do not accord with the criteria of everyday human life. . . . So I shall disregard completely the untruthful descriptions of any historical characters that have been handed down to us, and shall try to describe them, with God's help, when they appear in my narrative, as if no judgment regarding them existed. I shall study them merely as the men they reveal themselves to be in the battle between their appetites and their conscience.

Elizabeth Drew says in the introduction to her book, *The Modern novel*:

The novel is the most popular literary form of the present day, and anyone who is not interested in the literature which is produced by his own day can hardly be very intelligently interested in literature. . . . Intelligent persons are usually curious as to the human, social, moral and intellectual conundrums in whose midst they live, and at no time has the stir of such problems been so much the matter of literature as they are in the modern novel. It reflects more than any other form the social consciousness of the modern world.

There are, of course, readers who only use novels as a kind of drug; the type of reader incarnated in the semi-mythological figure of the Tired Business Man, and the sort of fiction created for that public needs no discussion. More often than not "writer and reader may be summed up as two minds without a single thot."

It is perfectly legitimate to respond whole-heartedly at times to a good detective story or light comedy, but it is not the mood in which one searches for values in fiction.

Since the novel portrays so many of the riddles of life, as we meet them in life itself, great numbers of readers go to the novel in much the same spirit in which they would go to a fortune teller. They do not really want to know the truth about life, they want to be reassured about it: to get some comforting message. "It is just as much a sin against literature to read a book for nothing but a useful moral lesson as it is to read it for nothing but a sensual thrill, and to judge a work to be defective as literature because it leaves no helpful message and encouragement for living, is as stupid as to judge a chrysanthemum to be defective because it doesn't eat as well as a cauliflower." The partnership between reader and writer on which appreciation depends, is one of the most delightful phases of novel reading. The establishment of understanding is most important. Anatole France says, "What is a book? A series of little printed signs, essentially only that. It is for the reader himself to supply the forms and colors and sentiments to which these signs correspond. It will depend on him whether the book be dull or brilliant, hot with passion or cold as ice."

The reader's view of this partnership may be that it should merely supply a duplication of his own ideas. He may desire not a stimulus to further thought, but certainty about his own pre-established codes of decision, which shall make any further search for reality unnecessary to him. Or, on the other hand, he may possess the experiencing faculty, the love of mental and emotional adventure for its own sake, the knowledge that there is always something to be discovered about the world we live in, that it must necessarily be larger than any one view of it, and that to have a zest for such discovery is to make life full of inexhaustible interest.

The purpose of the serious novel (a novel which is a serious piece of lit-

erary work, tho it may be a pure comedy) is to give interest and enjoyment to the reader—not the merely superficial enjoyment and interest of something that amuses him when he is tired, but the true enjoyment of having his faculties energized and vitalized by being called into play in a comparison of the experience of another mind with that of his own.

Henry Burrows Lathrop says in his book *The Art of the novelist*:

The novel is the most free, the most flexible, the most various form of literature; it offers the highest possibility for the exhibition of character independent of circumstance and thus exalts the worth of the individual human soul. It offers the freest play for the humorous observation of the eccentricities of life and the panorama of society. Thus it may offer the most tonic and bracing of social philosophies. It gives the opportunity of a minutely accurate psychological truth, it may be the most scientific of imaginary writing. More than any verse it may feel social wrong and grief, and so more profoundly than any poet, the novelist has revealed—

Sorrow, barricaded evermore
Within the walls of cities.

And Wilson Follett says:

The study of fiction is a pleasurable task whose value is to be measured not in any remote philosophical or aesthetic categories, but empirically and pragmatically, in terms of its effects on our own emotions and wills.

The revolt of the mind against its own epoch is never for a moment absent from the history of fiction—the English novel made its debut in the sixteenth century with a social satire, (altho More's *Utopia* was written in Latin)—and Bacon in the seventeenth, Swift in the eighteenth, Godwin in the nineteenth, and Wells in the twentieth century, have all written these social satires; there has never been a revolution of manners or ideas without a *Utopia* to announce or express it.

"The novel is one of the favorite means by which the race, the nation, the age, achieve self-consciousness. Consciousness is dulled by continuity, by tradition, and is awakened by contrast and finds realization in revolt. Fiction, like all life, far from being essentially traditional, is change, it is perpetuated by opposition, and it finds new life in explosions of revolt, not less than in

phases of obedience. Fidelity to tradition is no more normal than infidelity is accidental. Revolution is not opposed to evolution, it is one of its processes," writes Abel Chevalley.

Since that is the history of fiction, why should we be so disturbed over the fact that the contemporary period of the English novel—one of its greatest and richest periods—is characterized by an unreasoning mutiny against recent disciplines, and by a disposition to conscious, premeditated acts of violence against the immediately preceding order? There is in this no sign of accident, nor any symptom of disease, but simply the stamp of life itself. The pioneers in this twentieth century revolt are undoubtedly John Galsworthy, Arnold Bennett and H. G. Wells.

John Galsworthy, like all the great writers of the present day, is a satirist, or more truly an ironist, towards his own epoch. Like Bernard Shaw, Wells and Bennett, he looks round on what man has made of man and sees that it is very bad. Like his fellow artists, he is still criticizing the various forms of the English mind, the national prejudices, beliefs and traditions which form the fundamental ideas of its Victorian civilization; but he traces the coloring of the entire age to a few representative groups; the most powerful being the moneyed professional classes, incarnated in his most famous book, *The Forsyte saga*. What Arnold Bennett did for lower middle class society in *Old wives tales*, Galsworthy does for upper middle class society in *The Forsyte saga*. One is the epic of the Five towns, the other of the London bourgeoisie. André Chevrillon says the book may almost be classified as zoology, for we have in it an entire branch of the human race presenting both its specific and its individual features. We follow the Forsyte mind thru its most general and its most particular workings. We see all the Forsyte doings, morning, noon and night; we follow their concepts of life, and death, of happiness, of honor, of conduct, of religion, of love, of art. Galsworthy says his aim is to present truth as he sees it, so that it shall pro-

duce in his readers "a sort of mental and moral ferment, whereby vision may be enlarged and understanding promoted."

He seems to see the truth of life as a series of effects planned by some great artist in irony. He sees "men" like flies, caught among the impalpable and smoky threads of cobwebs, struggling in those webs of their own nature and of their environment, "giving here a start, there a pitiful small jerking, long sustained, and then falling into stillness. Enmeshed they were born, enmeshed they die, fighting according to their strength to the end."

Relentlessly Galsworthy illustrates first the social and moral systems which man has evolved thru the ages to safeguard his well-being against possible attack, and then the weakness of such systems in the face of individual emotional experience. Particularly the emotion of love, for that is the situation in all the best known of his novels. On the one hand there is a man's fierce desire to regulate the lives of other people by tradition, convention and prejudice—on the other side the lawlessness of passion.

The Forsyte saga, says its author, "does not set out to recreate a period. That is its setting, but its central idea is eternal—it is the disturbance which beauty effects in the lives of men—the figure of Irene is a concretion of disturbing Beauty impinging on a possessive world." All his stories center in conflict in a situation where the instinct for conformity finds itself at odds with some powerful disintegrating force—This resistless disintegrating force is the new character of the younger generation,—like its forbears only in that it still cherishes the traditional possessive instinct, hugs its prejudices and egotisms and worldly goods, and likes to "suck the fruits of life and throw away the rinds." While Galsworthy sees life so truly and depicts it so ironically, he sees, he says in one of his last prefaces, no cause for gloom in the mere fact of life's mystery. "Life for those who still have vital instinct in them is good enough in itself even if it lead to nothing, and we humans have only ourselves to blame, if we, alone among animals, so

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live that we lose the love of life for itself. As for the parts we play, courage and kindness seem to me the only virtues."

Galsworthy never shows any of H. G. Wells' direct impatience and anger against human stupidity, and he never suggests remedies. He follows Chekhov, who says: "The function of the artist is not to solve the problem, but to state it correctly."

Arnold Bennett, too, seems content to do nothing. Bennett takes life as he finds it and things as they are. He sees that men are petty and women light, that they are stupid and narrow and cruel, but at the same time that they are kind and unselfish, pitiful and just, and that there is always love and faith and spring and music in the world, and the indomitable toughness of the human spirit. He says of his art: "The novelist is he who, having seen life, and being so excited about it that he absolutely must transmit his vision to others, chooses narrative fiction as the liveliest vehicle for the relief of his feelings."

H. G. Wells, however, just has to do something about all this muddle and human stupidity. Thru all his fifty-odd books, he has never lost his central faith in man's service to man, that must always be the basis of all human hope for the world. He says, "It bores me to look at things unless there is also the idea of doing something with them. In the books I have written it is always about life being altered, or about people developing schemes for altering life." In Mr Polly we have a complete parable of Wells' view of man and society. If the world does not please you, you can change it altogether—tho that means man must fight or perish—but fear and dulness and indolence and appetite are against him, to delay him, to hold him off, to hamper and beguile him and kill him in that quest. This unshakable conviction of H. G. Wells that man has his future in his own hands; that he can alter anything if he have motive enough and faith enough,—which is the basis on which all his social that is built,—is something which thru his faith and enthusiasm he always transmits to his

reader, and partnership with H. G. Wells is a thrilling experience. From Mr Polly on thru innumerable books, the principal character knows that he must either "fight or perish." And Wells' hope for the future is that there will be enough faithful fighters to defeat the monsters of injustice and stupidity so rampant in the world of men. He sees the present age as an age of crumbling and confusion, of a bubbling up and medley of futile institutions and individuals,—but thru it all he sees something as George Ponderevo saw something in that voyage of his down the Thames at the end of Tono-Bungay. It is something that drives persistently, undeviatingly thru the confusion of the present world. George Ponderevo saw it incarnated in his destroyer, stark and swift, the spirit of Science and Truth,—patient, disinterested. But he recognized it everywhere; saw how some men served it in literature, some in art, some in sociology, and how it is the heart of life, the one enduring thing, tho nations and epochs and civilizations all pass and pass. The only hope for the world therefore is that this spirit should never die, but should increase and multiply upon the earth. Wells' finest and most impassioned plea for its continuance is in *The Undying Fire*.

There in the conversations of the modern types who reenact the story of Job he smashes the lifeless codes of his opponents and affirms his own conquerable belief. "I don't submit, I rebel,—not in my own strength nor by my own impulse. I rebel by the spirit of God in me. I rebel not merely to make weak gestures of defiance against the black disorder and cruelties of space and time, but for mastery. I am the servant of a rebellious and adventurous God who may yet bring order into this cruel and frightful chaos."

The same social blemishes which Wells is trying to eradicate are present in American society, indeed in all life and society, for Potterism is as wide as the civilized world, but the scale on which they are present here makes the problem more obvious and startling. Thruout the length and breadth of

America, there is this same profound and growing dissatisfaction with the quality of the civilization which is now typical thruout the whole country. Sinclair Lewis' criticism of society has much in common with H. G. Wells, but without Wells' fine positive enthusiasms and Utopias.

Wilson Follett says, "The author of *Main street*, wherever he got the provincial America of his book, whether or not that America exists, has succeeded in forcing his version of America into the common consciousness. *Main street* has now to be dealt with not as a mere argument about the national culture, not as a brief for any side of any contention, not as satire for eulogy or commemoration of anything whatsoever, but as a veritable part of the national life. *Main street* proved the full potential significance of the modern novel to modern life, it created Reality. Most people if they are honest, will admit that the success of such a book was somehow good for America." We know too that this criticism of modern midwestern American life satirizes the provincial spirit the world over.

Theodore Dreiser's inexhaustible curiosity about the mysterious mental and emotional processes of all kinds of human creatures and his terrific determination to express somehow the forms and forces of life he has felt so intensely, are something to be recognized and evaluated as an attempt to elucidate these processes. And Sherwood Anderson, struggling to give expression to a drama of inner realities which he feels behind the mechanistic civilization he lives in and revolts against, is a figure of great literary significance and value.

There are certain works of fiction which have made people and epochs of non-English speaking countries very real and vivid and living to us. How much better we know Sweden and Norway because of Selma Lagerlof's *Story of Gösta Berling*, Knut Hamson's *Growth of the soil* and Sigrid Undset's marvelous trilogy, *Kristen Lavransdatter*!

Nexo's *Pelle the conqueror* and Anker's *Philosopher's stone* have thrown a beam of light over Denmark, illuminating the industrial revolution and rise of the Social Democratic party in the nineteenth century, and the eternal search for truth and spiritual conflict of youth in the twentieth century.

Poland is revealed to us by Reymont in *The Peasants*. As we follow the struggle for existence of these people thru the four seasons of the year, we have a fuller understanding of life in an agricultural country and its attendant agrarian problems. Has any volume of history ever made Napoleon's Russian campaign so real to us as Tolstoi in his greatest novel, *War and peace*, or given us the entire sweep of the Napoleonic epoch as Thomas Hardy has given it in *The Dynasts*? Hardy used a different medium in his masterpiece, but it is imaginative, not historical writing.

Zola has given us whole generations of French life in his *Rougon Macquart* family. Anatole France has satirized almost every phase of the political life of his country in *Penguin island*, and now Proust has enlarged our vision and understanding with his monumental work *The Memory of things past*. He presents the old nobility, the new financial aristocracy, the artistic, musical and literary figures of contemporary French life, all seen under the disillusionment of a young man, realizing the decadence and degeneracy of those old families that in his childhood had personified the greatness of France.

We, as Occidentals, cannot hope to understand Russia as well as Western Europe, but reading her great novelists, Gogol, Turgenev, Dostoievski, Tolstoi, Gorki and Chekhov, certainly gives us considerable insight into the life of this great Slavic nation, in which, according to Spengler, the new culture will arise. Couperus, in *Dead souls* and *Old people* and *Things that pass*, vitalizes for his readers the colonial, national and diplomatic life of the Dutch people; and Thomas Mann in *Buddenbrooks* and *The Magic mountain* gives us the begin-

ning and the end of a great epoch in German history.

We who believe that the day will come when war shall be no more, find infinite encouragement in recent war novels. In no respect has the change in attitude towards modern experience been so marked as in regard to the war. The major fiction of the World war is realistic in its portrayal alike of the front and of conditions behind the lines, and critical as to its values.

In the war novels of H. G. Wells, May Sinclair, Arnold Bennett, Compton Mackenzie, John Galsworthy, St. John Ervine, C. E. Montague, and Ford Madox Ford, irony is as expected a quality as was the humor of their predecessors, Lever, Grant, Marryat and Kipling. The series of four novels by Ford Madox Ford, *Some do not*, *No more parades*, *A Man could stand up* and *The Last post* are among the latest and most important war fiction.

In dedicating *A Man could stand up*, Mr Ford writes:

As far as this particular book is concerned—I have been trying to say to as much of humanity as I can reach, and in particular to such members of the public as because of age or for other reasons did not experience the shocks and anxieties of the late struggle: This is what the late war was like; this is how modern fighting of the organized scientific kind affects the mind. If, for reasons of gain or, as is still more likely, out of dislike for collective types other than your own, you choose to let your rulers embark on another war, this,—or something very accentuated along similar lines—is what you will have to put up with. I hope in fact that this series of books, for what it is worth, will make war seem undesirable. But in spite of that hope, I have not exaggerated either the physical horrors nor the mental distresses of that period.

Henri Barbusse, Ladsko and E. E. Cummings also have had the courage to say memorably many things about the physical horrors and mental distresses of the late war.

And now this eternal question as to the permanence of certain fiction. Wilson Follett says:

Most novels treat in one way or another a single constantly recurring situation, wealth or power in its relations with the rest of mankind. If in treating the theme,

the novelist can reveal true human nature as it has never been revealed, he has done the greatest and the only permanent thing. If, failing to do this, he reveals an important phase in our present commercial civilization, he has done the next greatest. His novel is pretty certain of oblivion, but why should we pretend that it does not say more to us than some nineteenth century novel that makes us laugh? We cry or sleep over the fortunes of heroes and heroines whose concerns are none of ours, except thru the vainest, most belittling form of curiosity—the instinct of gossip pure and simple. That assures a certain standard of value for many books which we know must be ephemeral.

A few words as to values in the artistic, spiritual and aesthetic sense—Think of the pure fun one gets out of a fantasy, like Matson's recent *Flecker's* magic and the old, inimitable Max Beer-bohm's *Zulieka Dobson*, the spiritual exaltation and pity aroused in one by the great Dostoevsky characters, Prince Mishkin, Nitya, and others. Then comes the pleasure derived from pattern and style. We have been speaking of the novel as so vital and lively, that the very word "pattern" implies a cramping and stifling of characters, and when I mention one of the older superb designers of pattern, Henry James, the impression will be justified. You remember the old remark, "All novelists write about human beings except James," and it is perfectly true that most human life has to disappear before he can do us a novel, but it is fascinating to watch the symmetrical, beautiful development of his patterns.

There are modern weavers of patterns mostly practicing under what is loosely called the new technique, and the adventuring type of mind finds partnership with these writers an immensely exhilarating affair. No matter what its detractors may say of the contemporary world of fiction, no one may deny its energetic, indefatigable curiosity in exploring fresh possibilities in its own kingdom. The novels of Virginia Woolf and Dorothy Richardson give us an impression of the ceaseless flow of life, while at the same time suggesting a sense of its inconclusive character, its inexhaustible habit of merely adding day to day.

Dorothy Richardson is perhaps the extreme example of this new form. Her work is like life itself, it has neither beginning nor end; like life too, it is perpetual mutation. She asks more of the reader than any other novelist ever has, and she receives more. The partnership becomes an enforced collaboration which adds to the impression her books have, and one thus discovers that the pictures of human beings and places evoked by Miss Richardson, the impressions of sentiments and situations which she suggests, are quite as powerful and as lasting and of a quality more real and profound than those which many a traditional masterpiece leaves in our memory.

Remy de Gourmont said: "Any work is beautiful that has caused much to be understood, much to be felt. A book is beautiful for those to whom it gives emotions. Let men seek their pleasures freely."

Men and women all down the ages have faced the same eternal problems and have asked the same eternal human questions as they found themselves con-

fronted by the same harsh interplay of human venture and event, the same clash of opposites which forever thwart and jar each other in human existence: aspiration and achievement, physical and spiritual, actual and ideal, good and evil, life and death.

Meanwhile, all those who have what we vaguely call the gift of expression, have always striven to describe in words this eternal conflict and sometimes even to attempt a solution of the problem.

I will close my plea for fiction with the words John Erskine used in closing his lecture on the Moral obligation of being intelligent: "My generation of novelists is trying to help to solve the eternal problem of life: these writers are trying to make a faithful portrait of life in this country which we honor and love. We believe anything God made can be looked at. Brains and eyesight are intended for use, but people prefer blindness and ignorance. If this censorship of brains is allowed to go on, we may be the busiest bees and beavers, but we will not be enlightened souls."

Letters—Information and Discussion

Free Material

The Public library, Chisholm, Minnesota, will send the following periodicals to anyone willing to pay the postage:

Architectural Record, v. 41, 42, 43 (Feb. missing), v. 44-56, inclusive and complete.

For Lending

The Women's bureau in the U. S. department of labor, Washington, D. C., has a new motion picture which it is willing to lend to any group or organization that would be interested in showing the same. Within the gates is a picture showing how large a part the American woman plays in the country's great production; for instance, the making of an ordinary man's shirt, from the raw materials of spindle and loom into a beautifully finished garment, thru the romance of

woman's work. There is no charge except express charge from Washington, D. C., to where it is sent and back.

The picture may be combined with a talk on women workers of a community or on any program relating to labor conditions. The picture may be borrowed under the same conditions for any exhibit desired. The time for showing the picture is 25 minutes and is not only instructive but interesting. Mary Anderson is director of the Women's bureau, Washington, D. C.

A Bibliography of Alaska

Librarians, historians and students who are interested in Alaska in any one of its many phases, owe a debt of gratitude to Hon. James Wickersham for his bibliography of Alaskan literature, 1724-1924, which has just been published by the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines, Fairbanks

(College P. O.), Alaska, as volume I of its *Miscellaneous Publications*.

The comprehensive nature of the bibliography is evident from the number of entries which runs to 10,380 of which 3,548 titles are public documents relating to Alaska. The bibliography is divided into two parts, general publications relating to Alaska and public documents relating to Alaska. The first section is classified, the classes being arranged alphabetically for ease of reference. The second section is grouped by departments and bureaus. There is a reference index covering 43 pages, including the minuter subjects as well as the authors.

The high character of the work is insured by the fact that Judge Wickersham had the assistance of Hugh A. Morrison, of the Library of Congress, whose bibliographical work of this kind is well known.

H. H. B. MEYER

A Splendid Gift

The Indianapolis public library board celebrated its good fortune in securing a satisfactory successor to Mr Rush, in a dinner as guests of one of the old substantial citizens of the place, Mr Samuel Raugh. The event was made the occasion of the presentation by Mr and Mrs Raugh of their handsome old residence as a branch of the Indianapolis public library, to be known as the Raugh Memorial library. So "their good works do follow them," and the thought of Mr Rush, for several years, that the Indianapolis public library belonging to its citizens deserves well from them as a part of their provision for educational purposes, was exemplified on the first occasion possible under the new administration.

HOOSIER

Retirement of Mr Baillie

The city of Wellington, N. Z., in June gave a public dinner as a testimonial to the retiring librarian, Mr Herbert Baillie, who rendered much fine service to the public for 35 years. Among the company gathered were many old

friends of Mr Baillie who had known him always, as well as representatives from all classes, including labor members of Parliament, professors from the University and representatives from the government department.

Mr Baillie will join the staff of *The Dominion*, a leading newspaper of Wellington, organizing a library and serving as "the reservoir of knowledge" for that paper generally.

Mr Baillie became librarian in 1902 and has given a long period of active service. He visited American libraries in 1908 and formed many pleasant acquaintances among them and at the A. L. A. meeting that year where he was a prime favorite. Mr Baillie, speaking of that visit to America, says:

All this goes back to those days of 1902 when I took up the business, when you and Miss Haines of the *Library Journal* took the trouble to personally answer my letters of inquiry—and I am afraid I was one of the class of persistent beggars for knowledge. Mr Dana and Miss Frances Rathbone, and F. P. Hill felt the effects also at that time. Later, others came into the picture and everyone in the most unselfish manner. This of course put me into touch with Sam Foss, of those who wish to "live in a house by the side of the road." I spent a day with Mr Foss at Somerville and I remember him as a man. I upset the peace of mind of the chairman of the board by remarking that I was going to take Sam back to N. Z.

It is now 20 years since I attended an A. L. A. convention—almost to the day—but I have had no returns of my visit from any member. Now they want me to come again! Well, I too am not so young as I was and a trip to A. L. A., especially to a conference, is a fairly stiff proposition.

Help for Small Libraries in N. D.

The small public and association libraries of North Dakota are asked to note that the library commission of that state is paying special attention to the development of community traveling libraries. These contain from 40 to 50 books of the best late fiction, general books as travel, nature, etc., and juveniles. Any North Dakota library can borrow them to supplement their own collection for a period of six months by paying the freight both ways.

Information Wanted

The manuscript entitled, Original and present state of Vermont libraries, an address presented by Miss Susan E. Archibald, Middlebury, Vermont, at the New England library conference, Portland, on June 28, disappeared at the meeting and its whereabouts at present is not known. If anyone has the manuscript or knows where it is, he will confer a great favor by reporting to Miss Archibald or to the editor of LIBRARIES.

The Survey of Special Collections

Progress is being made on the survey of special collections undertaken by the Library of Congress. In response to the circular letter in regard to the subject sent out to 1719 libraries listed in Dr Richardson's Special collections in American libraries, returns have been received from 582, or 34 per cent. The largest number have been received from New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, in the order named. In Pennsylvania, 88 per cent of the libraries have made returns, in New York, 36 per cent, and in Massachusetts, 32.

Of Genuine Interest

Dear Editor:

There was recently published by the State of New York, a report on fiscal problems of city school administration. This report comes from the Special Joint committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, Senator Seabury Mastick, chairman. I think it is of general interest to librarians.

SAMUEL H. RANCK
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Two Prizes Offered

The usual prizes for "Best studies in the economic field in 1929" are offered for 1929. In order to arouse "an interest in the studies relating to commerce and industry, to stimulate those who have a college training to consider the problems of a business career, and to aid in constructive economic thinking," a committee of five from the leading universities of America conduct this

competition every year. There are two classes of contestants. The first includes any residents of the United States or Canada without restriction either of age or academic degrees. The second includes only those who, at the time papers are sent in, are undergraduates of any American college.

Further information concerning the contest will be given on application to Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, chairman, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

Located and Ready to Receive

The new Mississippi library commission now has office space at 501 Merchants Bank Building, Jackson. Miss Elizabeth Robinson, the new secretary, began her duties, September 4. Other state library extension agencies are asked to add the new commission to their mailing lists.

For Distribution

EDITOR, LIBRARIES:

The Grosvenor library, Buffalo, N. Y., has for distribution to libraries which may ask for it copies of Lewis Stockton's Marriage, civil and ecclesiastical which it has been asked to take charge of by the family of the late author.

AUGUSTUS H. SHEARER,
Librarian.

Concerning A. L. A. Committees

A list of A. L. A. committees for 1928-29 has been issued from Headquarters. There are 64 committees entered, many of them with extensive membership, in which all parts of the country are represented. There is a large inclusion of new material. To the "standing committees" are always committed certain important duties which call for continuing attention on matters that are of importance to the welfare of the association, and for which experience that can only come with long service is needed. The disposition of the new material on these is praiseworthy. On committees, where the in-

experienced members have been placed, are also the names of those who might be termed the "wheel-horses" of the A. L. A. who understand the necessity of prompt delivery and know "the chuck holes" to be avoided in carrying out plans for development.

Committees, not standing committees, are appointed under Sec. 18 of the constitution which provides:

The Executive Board shall appoint all other officers and all committees of the association not otherwise provided for and shall fix the compensation of all paid officers and employees.

Rather an extensive job!

Of the standing committees, the more important ones are:

Affiliations of chapters with the A. L. A., Bibliography, Board of education for librarianship, Board on the library and adult education, Bookbinding, Book buying, Book production, Cataloging and classification, Civil service relations, Committee on committees, Constitution and by-laws, Editorial, Education, Federal and state relations, Finance, Hospital libraries, Institution libraries, International relations, Legislation, Library administration, Library coöperation with the Hispanic peoples, Library extension, Library revenues, Library work with children, Membership, Oberly Memorial fund, Public documents, Publicity, Recruiting for library service, Resources of American libraries, Salaries, insurance and annuities, Work with the blind, Work with the foreign born.

The other committees, appointed as seem needful by the Executive Board or the exigencies of the business of the Association, are:

A. L. A. headquarters building, Books for the high-school library, Classification of library personnel, Code of ethics, Coöperation with the National congress of parents and teachers (This is a very important committee, able to do much towards securing active understanding and coöperation with the leaders of educational thought in relation to the place of the library and its work), Council committee of five (may not be said to be known by its works, and yet a vision of effective action might be developed therein. The committee was appointed to consider the question of getting the Council to elect its own presiding officer from the membership of the Executive Board to serve for three years and to consider the question of extending the term of office of president from one to two years, and also the question of having bien-

nial meetings with regional meetings in between. The committee made a recommendation that the term of office of president be extended to two years and that the policy of holding annual conferences be continued. The report of the committee was followed by no comment and a motion to adjourn was carried. This would look as if the first effort was ineffective, but doubtless further action will follow); the Council program (ought to be an important committee), Curriculum study advisory committee, Elections (has been doubled in membership which, in view of the tremendous labors required of it, seems only a fair apportionment of service), Graded list of books for children, Guide to historical literature, Journal of discussion, Libraries in national parks, Library radio broadcasting, Library survey, List of foreign government serials, Nominating, Petitions for sections, Program, Public library branches in school buildings, Reprints and inexpensive editions, Schemes of library service, Study of development of reading habits, Subscription books, Travel, Union list of periodicals, Ventilation and lighting of library buildings, Visual methods, War service activities (There seems to be enough of this to require a committee.), the George Washington lists (remains unfilled).

While appointment to committees seems a perfunctory matter for the most part, it really carries a very serious obligation with it in such a large organization as the A. L. A. It is distinctly understood in a representative government that representatives of the organization, whether it be of the national government or of the "subest" of sub-committees, are appointed as a small group to act for the large body in such a way and on such matters as it is expedient for the whole group to function.

It has been pointed out frequently by the chairman of the Committee on committees that while it is possible to find very serious business for the consideration of such a committee, that the opportunity for functioning to the advantage of the Association has been minimized because of the overlapping and duplication of committees and their various duties. This is the thing that should have serious consideration on the part of those charged with conduct of affairs for the development and welfare of the A. L. A., perhaps, of the committee on committees itself, followed by action on the part of the proper authorities.

Monthly—Except August
and September

Libraries

216 W. Monroe Street
Chicago, Illinois

Mary Eileen Ahern, Editor

Subscription - - - - -	\$3 a year	Five copies to one library - - -	\$12 a year
Current single number - - - -	35 cents	Foreign subscriptions - - -	\$3.50 a year

By the rules of the banks of Chicago, an exchange charge of 10 cents is made on all out-of-town checks for \$10 and under. In remitting subscriptions, therefore, checks on New York or Chicago banks or postoffice money-orders should be sent.

When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent two weeks before the change is to take effect.

If a subscriber wishes his copy of the magazine discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

Copies failing to reach subscribers, through loss in the mails, will be duplicated without charge if request to do so is received within 30 days after publication. Later than that duplicate copies can be supplied only at market prices.

Contributions for current numbers of **LIBRARIES** should be in hand by the fifteenth of the month previous to the appearance of the magazine. Advertisements for which proof is not required can be accepted as late as the twenty-second of the previous month.

Joining the A. L. A. 400

The editorial in August *Bulletin* of the A. L. A., carries an interesting presentation of an A. L. A. "400." Briefly, it is a plan by which it is hoped that 400 sustaining A. L. A. memberships of \$100 each will be secured. This membership will be the supporting aid toward the promised endowment of the second million dollars, conditionally offered by the Carnegie Corporation, in a gift of \$2,000,000 which the Corporation had in mind to bestow on such evidence of a substantial interest manifested by an "annual income from sources other than the Corporation."

The new endowment trustees of the A. L. A. are Harry A. Wheeler, Melvin Traylor and George Woodruff of Chicago. Judging by the history of financial dealings of this character which Mr Wheeler has managed before in the welfare of other public efforts, undoubtedly, if a reasonable amount of interest and effort is shown on the part of the A. L. A. membership and its friends, the second million offered by the Carnegie Corporation will be a foregone conclusion at no distant day.

The pledge which supporters of the plan are asked to sign is worded as follows:

Believing in the importance of books and libraries as fundamental agencies for popular education, and to assist the American Library Association to increase its resources by one million dollars for the promotion and extension of library service in America, I hereby promise to become a Sustaining Member of the Association . . . (names conditions). . . In so doing, I am influenced by the statement of the Carnegie Corporation, made in 1926, that, before it could consider the voting of a second million dollars for endowment, the Association should show "the solidity of the foundation upon which it rests by effecting a substantial increase in its annual income from sources other than the Corporation."

One hundred memberships each have been allotted to Chicago and New York. This leaves comparatively a light burden resting on the other cities. The trustees of the endowment fund are all men of large financial outlook and experience and with proper cooperation on the part of the membership, there will be little doubt that the support which is needed and is due will be forthcoming.

Library Service on the Eastern Pacific

At the Pan-Pacific Women's conference held at Honolulu in August, there was no definite place on the program for the discussion of library service, but it was all very gratifying to those who were watching with interest the beginning of what will undoubtedly prove to be a continued and valuable opportunity for discussion of matters of common interest to all the countries and races bordering upon the Pacific ocean.

A number of delegates, eminent in their own lines in various countries, China, Japan, India, United States, Canada and New Zealand, brought messages of friendly interest to those present and at the same time made comprehensive and valuable reports on public welfare, public service, education and civic service from the countries which they represented. As was natural, subjects dealing with women and children, particularly as they related to health, political opportunity, education and public welfare, were presented. Reports from some representatives from America testify to the great value of what was presented as it showed the advanced ground which can be taken in future conferences on subjects of mutual interest and to the mutual benefit of that part of humanity whose abiding places border on the Pacific ocean.

More than once reference was made to the use of books and to the growing

service obtainable from progressive local libraries. New Zealand, China, Japan were especially cited as furnishing good library service with a growing acknowledgment of that service on the part of the public. While library work has been somewhat handicapped by the disturbances in that part of the world in the last several years, particularly in Japan and China, at the same time, the effective, faithful and growing spirit of the service of books is worthy of notice.

The library organizations, both in China and Japan, have functioned for the benefit not only of those who use the books, but for the common welfare of those engaged in the service. The modern librarians with their organizations and training classes and the recent development of a library periodical, and in their loyalty, enthusiasm and faithful effort to bring the service of books to more people, offer a stimulating example to their older colleagues. Where the progress is the work of persons really interested in library service, there is much to be praised, but where chambers of commerce, as part of their publicity "stunts," "push the book," occasions for regret occur even as in high-pressure American circles.

Preparations are already begun for a definite exposition of library service in the next Pacific congress which it is to be hoped will meet again in Honolulu.

The Message of the Years

The many friends of the editor of *The Library Journal* made a happy holiday of his natal day, September 4, sending him hundreds of messages of greeting and good will on the entrance of his eighty-first birthday. With usual ready pen, the versatile editor, belying

the claims of age, responded in verse, replete with full measure of appreciation—witness:

AT FOURSORE

Fourscore years—what guerdon have they brought?
Spring, summer, autumn, winter, joyous all,

With flowers, sunshine, leafy hues, snowfall,
Eightyfold—each with rich blessings fraught,
Home, wife, friends, joys of service done.
Adown the sunset slopes the road fares on,
The milestones pass, the traveler may not stay.
Thanks, kind friends all, for cheer along the
way.

R. R. BOWKER.

It is a perennial source of pleasure to tap the ever-flowing spring of Mr Bowker's appreciation that sends forth a ready response as freely and as fresh as if it were its first appearance instead of an innumerable repetition. Long may it continue!

New Librarian in Indianapolis

The news of the appointment of Luther L. Dickerson as librarian of the Indianapolis public library to succeed Mr C. E. Rush gives much pleasure to those acquainted with him and his past work.

The long and wide experience of Mr Dickerson made him an ideal executive in mapping out and projecting the early plans of the work of Libraries and adult education. His experience as a librarian in a state teachers' college and in such a school as Grinnell College fitted him admirably for the experience which came to him successively in his war library service, as camp librarian in America and in the wonderful work that he did as an organizer and librarian of the A. E. F. University at Beaune, France, and later as director of the libraries for the Army of occupation.

For seven years, Mr Dickerson had, probably, the closest point of observation of anyone engaged in the development of the phase of adult education connected with library service. His experience as training director for 167 men acting as post librarians brought

him to see very clearly what was needed to be done, what could be done immediately, and what plans for the development of the work would have to be worked out in connection with other activities under the name of adult education.

In a modest, retiring fashion, Mr Dickerson has for the past four years rendered admirable service in his studies of the wonderful interest in and valuable development of adult education for all classes outside of schools as carried on by organizations outside of library lines. His study has been singularly free from personal aggrandizement, done with a sincerity of purpose that has brought him recognition and respect from many important organizations and persons interested in adult education.

In his work he has had full and hearty recognition from government and educational officers and is sure to carry with him to his new post in Indianapolis the best wishes not only of many personal friends but of those who have appreciated his helpfulness to them in the circle interested in adult education.

The change of Dr J. J. Tigert from the position of U. S. commissioner of education to that of president of the University of Florida is of interest to librarians as touching two institutions that are of importance in library service. Dr Tigert, while commissioner, was an advocate of organized school-

library service and his interest was always at the service of libraries. His new position will bring him still more closely in touch with active library service which will make more demands on him as head of the state university. Florida libraries are to be congratulated.

Retirement of Theresa Hitchler

Theresa Hitchler, for 30 years engaged in library work, has resigned her library career and will retire, October 1.

Miss Hitchler began her library work in 1898 and has been actively engaged in its extension "under orders" up till now. She does not intend to cast aside her life's interest in the work but, free from continuous obligation, she hopes to do many things which professional duties forbid as a rule. Miss Hitchler's bent has been in the direction of better cataloging and since 1899 she has been actively engaged as superintendent of the catalog department of the Brooklyn public library. Her services have been in demand for special work in all the library schools and in all parts of the country. She has been active in the library associations, particularly in New York state, has been an officer and member of important A. L. A. committees, and served as its representative on various occasions. Her volume, Cataloging for small libraries, is well-known and has passed thru several editions.

She will join a long-time friend and congenial companion and participate in the joys of a home at Stoneham, Mass. Miss Hitchler's genial, kindly disposition has always won her many friends and these will unite in congratulation on her access to more freedom and wish her a long-time enjoyment of life's pleasures.

Assistance from the Side Line

The effort of William H. Ketler, city librarian, Camden, N. J., to improve on content and manner of college yells by a follow-up system of attention will be watched with interest. Mr Ketler's idea is that much greater value might be added to the school and college yells than attends the ordinary, "Who are we? Who are we?" Mr Ketler proposes the substitution of suitable quotations for the current combinations of "rahs" and hard cut syllables. He emphasizes the value of a yell made from:

For the cause that lacks assistance,
The wrong that needs resistance,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do!

It is proposed that the last line be shouted with all the lung power at the disposal of the young people.

There is something in the idea. One might desire earnestly that when groups of young people are learning these yells, they improve on enunciation, pronunciation, and the other things that make not only the yells but often quartets and choruses understandable. The effort will be watched with interest.

The Lower Postal Rates on Library Books

The law permitting books to be sent to and from public libraries of the country at the rate of three cents for the first pound or fraction thereof, and one cent more for each additional pound or fraction thereof, went into effect July 1. This rate applies locally or to any point in the first, second, or third zone or anywhere within the state.

This is a matter of direct importance to readers any distance from library service and there are no exceptions from the plain statement that will bring this postal service to those who can not go to the libraries or to whom carfare is an item.

In mailing the books, they should be wrapped carefully with the address of the library plainly on the parcel and the name and address of the sender in the upper left-hand corner. The government endorsement should follow the address of the sender, as below:

Contents: Books

Mailed under Section 444½, P. L. and R.

It will be interesting to watch and study the effect of this generous provision made by the Post Office department for library service.

The Essay Index

The discussion for several years of the preparation of an essay index by two or more reliable sources has come to a decision to publish only one. This will be prepared by the Wilson Co. and will be begun before the end of the year. The editorial committee of the A. L. A. has received this decision with satisfaction and Miss E. V. D.

Miller, editor of publications, says:

In view of your plan, the American Library Association will take no steps to publish a supplement to the A. L. A. index to general literature if the Essay index is to be broad in character and to include all composite books of greatest reference value.

To this the *Wilson Bulletin* adds: "This is our intention."

In Passing

International library congresses have become a very popular form of library activity in the last few years. An international library conference, June 15-30, 1929, in Rome has been announced. The conference will be convened by the International Library and Bibliographical committee which was first proposed at the international meeting of the A. L. A. in 1926 and carried into effect at the international meeting in Edinburgh in 1927 at the annual meeting of the British library association. Invitations will be extended by the Italian ministry of foreign affairs to different countries to send official delegates as guests of the Italian government.

The *Bulletin of Bibliography*, issued in August, has a portrait of Gardiner M. Jones of Salem. The portrait is a good one and brings back to many readers of the *Bulletin* very interesting memories of work well done by one of the early professional librarians. Mr Jones has long pursued the even tenor of his way as librarian of the Public library, Salem, Massachusetts, reading, writing, working always for the more effective use of books. He has watched the development of library forces and organizations without number go by his door, while he, himself, has been sure of what was worth while, making contribution from time to time as seemed to him best.

Friends of Frances A. Hannum, formerly librarian of the Public library, Racine, Wisconsin, will be interested to know that her thesis for the B.A. degree, course in commerce, University of Wisconsin, took honors. The thesis was based on the official scoring sched-

ule for the public library in the Wisconsin better cities contest. But wider appreciation among those interested will be accorded the fact that a library subject passed thru hands and minds of four experts in the economics and commerce departments of the university and proved itself sufficiently interesting to them to be recommended for honors. The thesis will probably appear in the *Wisconsin Bulletin*.

The State board of control at Salem, Oregon, claimed the right last summer, under the legislative act of 1927 to take over from the State library board the purchase of books of the public school libraries of the state. The attorney general has ruled that the act referred to does not cover the purchase of books but that that power still rests in the hands of the State library.

One of the well known enthusiasts in children's reading is Wilhelmina Harper. She has been giving of her time and ability for some years to the development of library work for children, and particularly to the study of suitable books for that service. Her fine service as supervisor of children's work in the Kern County free library, California, has attracted so much attention that the demand on her time, made by requests for suggestions and comment concerning children's books from librarians and others outside her library, has become so great that she has resigned her regular position, and she will devote her time to the work of "a consulting children's librarian" in an independent capacity. Her headquarters will be at 850 Hamilton Avenue, Palo Alto, California.

Something rather new in campaign equipment is the train library which Governor Smith is said to be taking with him on his speaking tour. It will contain several hundred volumes, documents and digests bearing on the various subjects about which he intends to speak. It has been selected by specialists, and carefully classified and indexed. Facts, figures, reference and documentary proofs of his statements are expected to come forth from that library at the governor's will.—*Binghamton (N. Y.) Sun*.

Main Library Plans for Greater New York

The appeal of the trustees of the Brooklyn public library for a new library building has been long familiar among the things that have been stressed for many years. There has been no question of the pressing need of a central building for the Brooklyn public library, but there has been much question as to why that need has not been more promptly and properly met by the authorities. A start was made for a central building in Prospect park many years ago, but the work performed fell far short of even a wing of the proposed building and has long since attained the appearance of a ruin. It is to be hoped that the request of the New York public library will meet with greater success and more approval than has been the lot of the Brooklyn efforts, for undoubtedly the Brooklyn public library has needed more attention from the authorities who have its welfare in hand than has been accorded heretofore.

The trustees of the New York public library have had plans drawn recently for large additions to its main library building. It is proposed to add two wings on the Fifth Avenue side and a large addition in the rear of the present building in Bryant park. The additions to the building will be used mainly for the housing of additional books with some reading room space in the Bryant park addition. The proposed additions will cover an area half as large as that of the present building and will double the book capacity and greatly increase the reading room space. The structure will harmonize with the present library building. The cost of the building will amount to several million dollars.

The Queens Borough public library has a new building under construction which will cost one million and a quarter dollars. It is said that the building has been constructed on lines of utility only. The interior will be modern in all its ideas. There will not be extensive ornamentation. It is hoped to occupy the building within the coming year and extensive plans are under consideration for the future of the li-

brary, which must be developed to meet the wants of double the population of 20 years ago.

The reference part of the New York public library is almost entirely the gift of generous citizens while the support given to the circulation department, according to the printed reports and accounts relating to it, has been anything but creditable to the educational appreciation of the metropolitan authorities. New York City in certain lines of its endeavor and development furnishes sufficient display of a sort of local pride to make its attitude towards the rest of the country somewhat more modest and less assertive than it has displayed at times.

The literary lights of France and many of the same class in England had a sorry time last spring, trying to agree on what constitutes plagiarism. The discussion doubtless brought a good deal of a shock to many enthusiasts in the story which it carried about the plagiarism credited to André Maurois, author of *Ariel* and *Disraeli* and other volumes. The story as related in the *Mercure de France* traces what is termed plagiarism thruout almost all the publications credited to M. Maurois, which leaves rather a confused understanding in the minds of those who have enjoyed what has been termed "the richest post war literature," as to how it could have happened. The story comes by way of the *Mercure de France* from Paris and has been widely copied by publications interested.

M. Maurois' answers seem to show that some of the accusations rested on the absence of quotation marks. That is a matter of interest. There are many who disliking the "sprinkling of hooks and little crooks" over a page of print, use the quotation marks only when there is no other means of showing that a quotation is used. The practice of using quotes with titles of books and accepted pseudonyms is widely condemned and has little to recommend it in an intelligent test.

Death's Toll

The Cleveland public library, in common with the whole city of Cleveland, is mourning the loss of the celebrated John G. White, who, for more than 42 years, was its strong support in administration in various capacities, and it may be said without exaggeration that no other connected with the library equalled him in length and value of service.

Books were family, club and hobby to Mr White. His library on chess has been pronounced by authorities the largest and finest in the world, numbering over 10,000v. This he gave to the library. The John G. White collection, which he gave to the Cleveland public library, was a labor of love for him for many years, and also, includes over 50,000v., covering 140 languages of which Sanskrit and Oriental languages are in the majority. A section on proverbs is the largest on that topic in the United States. Tho not a wealthy man as riches are now measured, he accumulated enough to carry out his purpose, and left the bulk of his estate to the library as an endowment fund sufficient to continue the growth of the two collections.

Mr White was born in Cleveland and devoted his whole life to the cultural, educational side of its history, receiving in return the love and respect of its citizens. He was distinguished as a lawyer and had been for years a leading member of the Cleveland bar.

William F. Seward, for 23 years librarian of the Public library, Binghamton, N. Y., died, August 28, at his home in that city, age 75 years.

Mr Seward was perhaps the most effective citizen in Binghamton in his years of activity. Notable in several directions because of his interest in public affairs, his conduct of the Public library of the city was an outstanding achievement in New York state. During the early years of his library activity, his library was noted as a great civic center and especially active in promoting the arts as well as literature.

His early bent and activity was in the newspaper world and his many years of service there prepared him to use intelligently the means and opportunity of his city for the advancement of intelligent understanding of the use of books.

His was among the first of the small libraries, to supply books on business subjects and relating to careers of the industrial and technical workers of his city. The useful arts department of his library was noted beyond the confines of his state. He led in making effective provision for study of all branches of the fine arts and was active in all the organizations devoted to that work.

He was a very interesting speaker and his writings, in addition to his newspaper work, were always in demand, full of life and color. His library reports were really handbooks on library service. He was a member and several times officer in the New York library association. He was a member of the A. L. A. and a number of other learned societies.

The Library Association (British) lost two of its eminent members in the past summer, both on the same day, June 24, Mr Frank Pacy and Mr Walter Powell.

Mr Pacy, the older of the two, was actively engaged in library work for near half a century, beginning in 1883 and resigning active work only a few months before his death, when he laid down the librarianship of the City of Westminster. He was a notable, scholarly librarian, but his chief devotion was to the interests of the Library Association which he served with an unbounded ardor all the days of his library career. "An annual conference seems almost unthinkable without him."

A member of the L. A. writes of him:

Mr Pacy was, in the best sense of the word, a character. He stood in a class alone. As there can be only one Shakespeare in English literature, there can only be one Pacy in English librarianship. His personality was his charm and his attraction. He drew others to him and was capable of intense loyalties—both to persons and things. For the dignity and prestige of his profession he would face the world unflinchingly. For the Library As-

sociation he displayed a loyalty and enthusiasm—almost a religious conviction—that sometimes caused him to break friendships rather than suffer, from his point of view, the betrayal or loss of the privileges and powers of the beloved Association.

Mr Powell gave 40 years of service to the development of the work of the library profession and in the library of his native city of Birmingham, where he advanced from a youthful assistant to the post of chief librarian. Each promotion was earned by the excellence of his record in each former position, and his death leaves the library ranking as one of the outstanding good libraries of England, due largely to the efforts and vision of Mr Powell.

He was one of the three delegates of the L. A. at the meetings of the A. L. A. in 1926 and charmed his hosts by his cordial appreciation and genial reception of the friendly advances accorded him. Again at Edinburgh, he was most cordial in welcoming the American visitors to the library meetings.

Extension of Library Service

In American library in Paris

A note from Director Burton Stevenson of the American library in Paris calls attention to the extension of the service of the library to teachers, librarians and students thruout Europe. The library is entering upon a much broader phase of its work which seems full of promise for wide extension of valuable service.

For those living outside of Paris, a special extension service has been organized which offers: 1) Information about books together with bibliographies and lists of books upon any American subjects to be furnished to anyone at any time. 2) The books included in the lists will be loaned without charge to anyone who wishes to consult them. Any book upon any American subject, not in stock, will be secured upon request, provided it is still in print or can be borrowed from any American library.

In a distant loan of books, persons living in France should file their requests with the librarian of their univer-

sity or municipal library, with instructions to forward the request to the *Bibliothèque Nationale* in Paris and a statement that these books are desired from the American library in Paris. The American library in Paris will furnish to the library, post free, the books requested. These may be retained for two months and returned, post free, so that no expense of any sort is attached to the service. It is for the local librarian to decide whether or not these books may be taken by the borrower from the library, since the librarian is responsible for the return of the books to the American library in Paris. In cases where the librarian is in doubt, it is suggested that a deposit be made covering the value of the books, deposit to be refunded when the books are returned.

Persons living outside of France must also file their requests with their local librarian, asking that such requests be sent direct to the American library in Paris. In most cases, the books can be sent forward without charge thru diplomatic channels. Where this is not possible, the postal charges must be paid by the borrower.

The American library in Paris will consider it a privilege to prepare lists of recommended books for teachers wishing to give a course in any American subject. The books required may be retained for the time necessary for the proper presentation of the course. Any student preparing a thesis upon or making a special study of an American subject will receive special attention.

The library desires to render service to librarians about books or library methods or publications relating to library technique. The visits of librarians, staff members of any European library, are cordially welcomed.

The out-of-town service is intended to assist those making a serious study of subjects relating to the United States. It does not include current fiction or miscellaneous books upon other subjects. The purpose of extension service is to assist toward a better understanding of American life, literature, habits of thought and to promote mutual comprehension and good will.

Encouragement of Research¹

To the American Library Institute:

Your committee for the Encouragement of research created at our annual meeting in Toronto last year begs to submit the following report:

The word research for our purpose means an investigation or a studious enquiry into certain subjects for the purpose of adding to human knowledge. It means productive scholarship. It would include contributions to professional and other journals, such as Dr Arthur E. Bostwick's Educational function of a public library; Dr George Watson Cole's Early library development in New York state, 1800-1900; published books such as George B. Utley's Fifty years of the A. L. A.; Dr George A. Works' College and university library problems; and bibliographies such as Carl L. Cannon's Journalism, a bibliography. It would also include theses and other investigational work by students of library schools.

The purpose of the Committee is to encourage librarians, especially those in service, to give some time to scholarly pursuits and to contribute to the rapidly expanding literature of the profession. The lack of time is the common explanation of failure to pursue research problems; the lack of training and cultural background required for pursuing research work is another good reason for not attempting a sustained study of a professional problem; others are not equipped for carrying on experiments and collecting data and interpreting them for others. Still others—the majority of librarians, are so busy with routine and details of their work that they have not the time and strength for study. There is a minority who have the zeal and the mental equipment for research and find time for it. Dr Works in his College and university problems made the statement: "It is surprising the amount of the world's research that has been done by individuals who were at the same time carrying

heavy responsibilities independently of their research."

There are several librarians who are pursuing research in the field of history, literature, science, and the like, whose studies are eliminated from this report for the reason that the Committee aims to include only results of work in the field of the library profession.

The subject matter of this report naturally falls into four classes:

1. Research work completed in 1927
2. Research work in progress in 1928
3. Suggested problems for research work
4. Scholarships and fellowships available for the research worker

1. Research work completed in 1927

(No claim for completeness in this list)

Bodleian library staff

Specimens of Shakespeariana in the Bodleian library at Oxford, the work of present and past members of the Bodleian staff

Cannons, Harry George Turner, librarian, Finsbury public library, London, England.

Bibliography of library economy.

Cole, George Watson, librarian, emeritus, Henry E. Huntington, library and art gallery.

Early library development in New York state (1800-1900)

Coulter, Edith M., reference librarian, University of California.

A guide to historical bibliographies.

Firkins, Ina Ten Eyck, reference librarian, University of Minnesota

Index to plays, 1800-1926

Flexner, Jennie M., head of circulation, Louisville public library

Circulation work in public libraries

Grand Rapids public library staff
List of books on furniture with descriptive notes

Graves, C. Edward, librarian, Humboldt State Teachers College, Arcata, California

Reading—enjoyment and merit in books

Hazeltine, Mary Emogene, principal of the Library school and associate professor of bibliography, University of Wisconsin

Anniversaries and holidays, enlarged ed., 1928

Josephson, Aksel G. S.

A list of Swedish books 1875-1925

Latimer, Louise P., director of work with children, Public library, Washington, D. C.

Illustrators, a finding list

Lloyd, A. C. G., librarian, South African public library, Cape Town

A list of the serial publications available for consultation in the

¹ This report was presented and discussed quite generally at a meeting of the A. L. A. at West Baden, Ind. in June. The Institute voted that the report be printed in LIBRARIES and that reprints of it be distributed to the members of the Institute.

libraries and scientific institutions of the Union of South Africa compiled for the Research Grant board of the Department of mines and industries

Olcott, Frances J.
The children's reading. Rev. and enlarged ed.

Rye, Reginald, Goldsmith's librarian, University of London

The student's guide to the libraries of London with an account of the most important archives and other aids to study. Ed. 3

Smith, Charles W., associate librarian, University of Washington

A bibliography of special collections in the libraries of the Pacific Northwest

Special Libraries association, Technology group

Bibliography of illumination

Thompson, Laura A., librarian, U. S. Dept. of Labor library, Washington, D. C.

Bibliography of workers' leisure
Toronto public library, Boys and Girls division

A catalog of books for boys and girls,—a volume of nearly 300p., and listing with descriptive notes some 2000 books

Wallace, Ruth, chief, catalog department, Indianapolis public library

The care and treatment of music in the library

Wroth, Laurence C., librarian, John Carter Brown library

William Parks, printer and journalist of England and colonial America

Walter, Frank K., librarian, University of Minnesota

Periodicals for the small library, ed. 5, rewritten

2. Research work in progress in 1928

A. L. A. committee, under the direction of Dean Wm. A. Gray

Study of the development of habits of reading

Brown, Charles H., librarian, Iowa State College

Study of the factors which should determine the amount of funds needed for a university library

Brown, Charles H., and others

Study of Telford's report on personnel for public libraries adapting it to college and university library personnel

Collins, W. H., assistant-librarian, University of Missouri

The relationship between libraries and art museums in library buildings

Coney, Donald, librarian, Delaware College

First editions of American authors to supplement Foley's first editions

Getchell, Myron Warren, librarian, Eastern State Normal, Madison, South Dakota

History of education for librarianship

Nason, Sabra L., County library specialist, Highland Park, Illinois

State aid for county library systems

Severance, Henry Ormal, librarian, University of Missouri

History of the University of Missouri library

Van Hoesen, Henry Bartlett, assistant librarian, Princeton University

Bibliography, practical, enumerative, historical. An introductory manual, with the collaboration of Frank K. Walter

3. Suggested problems for research work

A Problems suggested in response to the chairman's paper before the Institute, December 1926

1) A study of public library service to suburban municipalities—contracts for service, voluntary cooperation, independent suburban libraries, suburbs without library service and suburban service thru a county library system

2) A study of the junior college library, like Mr Kerr's Measuring stick for normal school libraries, including recommendations as to rank, salary, hours, vacation, etc., of librarian and library staff

3) A study of changes in public school curricula and method in relation to school library work. This would include study of Dalton plan, Platoon plan, contract method, supervised study, etc., as well as of the changed emphasis in the modern curriculum

4) A study of the sources of reading matter in a medium sized community—book stores, drug stores, news stands, circulating libraries, mail order, public library, and proportion of reading matter in use in a community borrowed from the public library

B Seven problems selected from a list of 60 problems submitted by the committee on the A. L. A. curriculum study

1) The cost, in libraries of various sizes and kinds, of different processes, e.g., cataloging, book circulation, etc.

2) School library service under public school or public library authority

3) First hand study of what people read (by locality or by group)

4) What is the basis for determining the number of assistants:

- a) for entire staff
- b) for any department

5) Measurement of the product and value of the story hour

6) Investigate duplicate pay or rent collections. Should duplication be essential? How are selection and purchase suggested? Is separate record of cash earnings a requisite?

7) Codify principles of circulation. Classify in major and minor planes

C Other problems suggested

1) Study the regional grouping of libraries to determine what libraries should fall within your district. From the Union List of Serials draw off or check the serials located in libraries within the group and arrange for coöperative purchases and subscription

2) Study of library development in one's own state such as the public library movement in Michigan, Massachusetts or Wisconsin, or California

3) Study of facilities and resources of individual libraries for research work

4) Relationship of school libraries to public libraries

Note: I know of no problem that requires more intelligent research and more careful adjustment if the interests of education in the larger sense are to be conserved and intelligent progress to be provided.—
Locke.

5) The adult education work of the United States Government

4. Scholarships and fellowships

For a full statement of scholarships and fellowships, the reader is referred to the third annual report of the Board of Education for Librarianship, p. 27. In this list are the following which are available for librarians who may wish to study a year or less:

Stipend for one academic year

Phi Mu fellowship, open to women \$1000

Boston Alumnae fellowship \$ 800

The Margaret E. Maltby \$1500

International fellowship. Study abroad \$1500

Bureau of university travel, men and women, \$200, applicable on one of the Bureau's European tours of two or three months' duration

John Simon Guggenheim Memorial foundation, men and women, stipend varies. For 12 months

Northwestern University. Sociological research in the library field. Stipend \$1000-\$2000

Yale University graduate school. Sterling fellowship for research work. For bibliographical work, open to graduates of ap-

proved colleges and universities. Junior fellowships, M.A. degree, \$1000-\$1500. Senior fellowships Ph.D. degree \$1000-\$2500

Scholarships and Fellowships not in the third annual report.

The Henry E. Huntington library has the income from \$8,000,000 endowment to create fellowships for scholars engaged in research in American and English history and for research work by the staff of the Huntington library and for the publication of research findings

The Bibliographical society (Great Britain) offers a Gold Medal for bibliography to be awarded for bibliographical work without regard to nationality

The Eunice Rockwood Oberly Memorial prize in memory of Miss Oberly is awarded once in two years, \$80. The prize is awarded to the compiler submitting the best bibliography either in printed or typewritten form in the field of agriculture or the natural sciences

University of Chicago Graduate library school. Two fellowships of \$1000 each

Katherine L. Sharp scholarship of University of Illinois to be awarded on the basis of merit to the student who meets the requirement for admission to the Graduate school as a candidate for the master's degree in library science

James I. Wyer scholarship. Columbia University school of library science. \$300

Florence Woodworth scholarship. Columbia University school of library science. \$300

* E. C. RICHARDSON
H. O. SEVERANCE, Chairman
ADAM STROHM
C. C. WILLIAMSON

* Librarians who make application for a fellowship or scholarship should give special attention to the statement of the subject of research. It must be definite and the value of the study for scholarship must be evident. It would be well to consult some one familiar with forms of application and statement of subjects for investigation.

Under the Czechoslovakian law, every town having a population of 10,000 must appoint a librarian. In smaller communities, a teacher who has acquired the librarian's technique by a special course in library work is appointed librarian. Inspection of all libraries is performed by some representative of the ministry of education. A fifth of all the books in all libraries must have instructive content. Larger towns are obliged to have a reading room of journals in the library and the greatest towns must have a local public library of musical composition.

Illinois Library Association**Meeting at Danville, October 17-19**

The Illinois library association will hold its thirty-second annual meeting at Danville, October 17-19. Sessions will begin Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock and close on Friday at four o'clock. Sara Belle Seiwel, hostess librarian, members of the staff, the Board of directors of the Danville library and the convention committee are making plans for the entertainment and comfort of those who attend which will assure a pleasant meeting.

The following program has been arranged:

Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 17, 2-4

Greetings from City of Danville and the Library Board.

Reports of officers and committees. Address by Dr George Alan Works, director of the Graduate library school of the University of Chicago. At the close of the session the Danville library board will entertain at tea at the Danville country club.

Wednesday evening

Lecture by May Lamberton Becker, New York, *Reader's Guide of the Saturday Review of Literature*, on Our life in our novels; a review of the fiction of the opening season.

Thursday morning, October 18

Short talks on special libraries as aids to public libraries by business librarians, programs arranged by Mary B. Day, librarian of the National Safety Council, will be a feature of the session.

What information the specialized library may share with the public library, Virginia Savage, Halsey Stuart Co., Chicago.

Care and filing of ephemeral material in a public library, Ann D. White, assistant librarian, H. M. Byllesby & Co., Chicago.

The work of a child-welfare library, Mrs Mary W. Taylor, librarian, Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, Chicago.

Public utility libraries as sources of information, Edith Mattser, librarian, Commonwealth Edison Co., Chicago.

Indexing, Julia E. Elliott, director, Indexers, Chicago.

Dr Theodore W. Koch, librarian of Northwestern University library, who conducted a recent tour of European libraries, will give an account of the trip.

The Chicago problem is the subject chosen for an address by Dr M. L. Raney, director of the University of Chicago libraries. Dr Raney was formerly librarian of Johns Hopkins University library. He made the first investigation of the possibilities of library work overseas, which resulted in the overseas war service of the

American Library Association. He represents A. L. A. and other societies in matters relating to copyright legislation.

Thursday afternoon

Time will be devoted to sectional meetings. At the Trustees section, Otto R. Barnett, president of the Board of the Glencoe public library, who is the chairman, will discuss the Illinois library law: its defects and how they may be remedied.

Pensions for librarians will be taken up by Charles M. Cartwright, trustee of the Evanston public library, one of the leading insurance editors of the country.

The library revenue bill, which will be introduced at the next session of the legislature, will be presented for discussion by M. F. Gallagher, chairman of the legislative committee of the I. L. A.

There should be a representative from each Board of trustees in the state at this meeting as important matters which concern the trustees' part in library administration will be considered.

The Children's literature section is under the direction of Adah Whitcomb, of the Chicago public library.

The selection of new books for children, Jessie Gay Van Cleve. Stories by Mrs Lucille Pannell, librarian, Herzl junior high school.

An extra section, Reference assistance for public library patrons, which will be of particular interest to librarians of smaller public libraries, is being planned by William Teal, John Crerar library, Chicago.

Thursday evening

At the conference dinner, Dr Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis public library, will give an address on Library adjustments.

A play, The library comes to life, arranged by Margaret Gramesly, University of Illinois library school, will follow the address.

An informal reception will be held at the close of the evening session.

Friday morning, October 19

Sectional meetings will be held. William Teal, of The John Crerar library, has charge of the college and reference section which will meet from 9:00-11:30.

The Lending section, conducted by Cora Hendee, librarian of the Highland Park public library, will meet at the same time. The central theme of the meeting is that to handle books we must know them. A tentative program includes:

The library and the local press, John H. Harrison, editor, *Commercial-News*, Danville.

Book talk, W. H. Solle, Kroch's Book Store, Chicago.

Subscription books, high-school library, library school and kindred topics will be presented.

Friday afternoon

At the closing session, William L. Bailey, professor of Sociology at Northwestern University will talk on the library's place in community development. As an analyst of communities, making field surveys in counties all over the country and preparing special reports for towns and cities, especially along the line of forecasting the growth and development of large cities, Professor Bailey's comment on the possibilities of library development in cities, towns and rural communities will be of particular interest.

Election of officers, committee reports and adjournment will follow.

Trustees, librarians and assistants are all cordially invited to attend the meeting, take part in the discussions and make it a profitable conference.

An effort will be made by the convention committee to arrange group meetings for those of similar interests, which have proved so enjoyable for new contacts and acquaintanceships at other meetings.

Hotel Wolford, the headquarters, where all meetings will be held, offers an attractive place for all sessions and for exhibits.

Hotel rates:

Wolford—Room with running water, one person \$2-\$2.50; two persons, \$3.50.

Rooms with bath, one person, \$3-\$4; two persons, \$4-\$6; with twin beds, \$6 and \$7.

Suites, two to six rooms, special rates.

Plaza—Single room with bath, \$2.50 and \$3.

Double room with bath, \$4-\$6.

Lincoln—Single room with bath, \$2.50.

Double room with bath, \$5.

Without bath, \$2 single, \$3 double.

Reservations should be made directly with the hotel as soon as possible.

LUCY WILSON ERRETT
President

Kewanee, Ill.

William James Durant, the author of *The story of philosophy*, says in his latest book, *Transition*, "I doff my hat (or should I say 'humble my head?') when I pass the Jersey City public library today or the similar institution in Newark. It was in those treasury houses rather than in college that I found an education."

Motion Pictures and the Library

The A. L. A. committee on moving pictures and the library had a well filled booth at West Baden of material bearing on its subject, gathered from a few libraries like Cleveland and Chicago and from various dealers in motion-picture publications, films and apparatus.

The display consisted of posters, pictures, articles, quotations and pamphlets for the bulletin board and table. Two



Exhibit at A. L. A.

moving picture projectors that showed book films and some school films were exhibited.

An automatic projector ran lantern slides, including sets from the A. L. A. office and the slide collection of the Chicago public library—a variety of slides on libraries and books. A condition of semi-darkness around the screen was attained, sufficient to illustrate the comparative simplicity of projection. Displays were made between sessions, attracting librarians who wished to investigate the material.

The concrete rather than the abstract was the dominant note, a departure from the usual oral or written presentations that are often rather arid.

It was demonstrated that motion-pictures can be shown in a comparatively small auditorium in the library building, holding from 50 to 300 persons, by library people with little skill, entire safety and at small expense. The sim-

plification of running a motion-picture machine and the safety films available, made it a project well worth the consideration of every library. No such apparatus as the professional motion-picture house finds necessary is at all needful. Forty thousand schools and churches in the United States are displaying the films with home-made talent, and why ought not the library?

Educational films should, of course, be displayed, in the main; they are often intensely interesting and quite inexpensive. Think of the added attraction to a public library's constituency to have one or two free motion picture programs a week on library property.

There are two periodicals published in the United States disassociated from any phase of the screen industry, and that are altogether devoted to the moral and educational influence of the professional screen, from which screen estimates can be safely copied. They are the *Educational Screen*, published in the Mellers Building, Chicago, and the *Church and Drama Association Bulletin* of New York City. The pre-view film estimates of these two periodicals may be relied upon, and the General federation of women's clubs and the A. L. A. committee on motion pictures endorse their conclusions.

The *Educational Screen* solicits the aid of librarians in passing judgments on films and will grant to A. L. A. members half-rate subscriptions (\$1 a year instead of \$2) and also cut the rate of its annual publication of *A Thousand and One Motion Pictures* from 75 cents to 25 cents. This latter is the meatiest compilation of thousands of films issued in the last few years, describing their import, cost, whether rentable or free, their length and where they may be obtained.

Secretary Milam receives many inquiries that can only be answered by the *Thousand and One*, and he and his committee recommend it highly.

Librarians interested in any items of the subject matter of the committee's work are invited to correspond by in-

quiry, suggestion or criticism with the committee, care of the A. L. A. office.

J. R. PATTERSON, Chm.

Committee on Visual aids

Chicago public library

The Minnesota Classification for Political Science

The bureau for Research in Government of the University of Minnesota has issued A System of classification for Political Science collections, with special reference to the needs of municipal and governmental research libraries, prepared by William Anderson, director of the bureau, and Sophia H. Glidden, sometime a Municipal Reference librarian.

The scheme is laid out in 21 main sections which are designated by letters, e.g., O Health, P Education, R Labor. The sequence of subjects seems to be this: the nature, bases and relations of the state; legislation and administration; finance, public welfare including education, labor, agriculture; business, public utilities, including transportation and conservation of resources. Subdivisions, made under each main section, are numbered by decimals, first by single figures, 1, 2, 3, etc.; then by further decimals, 21, 22, 23, 231, 2315, etc., as needed. This provision for brevity of notation and indefinite expansion is much to be commended.

We are told that the classification, based upon material in the library, has worked well and is still doing so after six years of testing. The authors' scheme for marking the scope of material is ingenious. Works limited either administratively or geographically are marked thus: federal is designated by lower-case *f*, e.g. 121f; state is marked by *s*, municipal works by *m*; towns (if needed) by *t*. Under the state categories, Cutter numbers are used for each state. A List of states giving their Cutter numbers is furnished.

The scope of the work is thus stated in the foreword: "While the present classification is incomplete at many points and approaches completeness in

only a few, it is intended to be broad and elastic enough to include, without fundamental revision, all the published materials which bear at all directly upon politics, government and administration—national, state and local—not only in this country, but abroad." Such a statement is, to the mind of a classifier who has handled any large amount of *historical material*, not at all borne out by an examination of the scheme, which makes no provision for periods of history, past events of political importance, or political topics of historical interest only. None of these subjects find place in the index or in the schedules. The authors should either have said that it is primarily for current or recent material, or else should have given some hint as to how historical material may be handled. Surely "governmental research libraries" will have more or less of it, and it is for these libraries that the system is partially intended.

Few suggestions are made for keeping material in order under topics, altho the experience of the authors of the system in this direction would surely be of value to others. In one case, at least, the directions are confusing: "Arrange constitutional histories of states alphabetically, then constitutional histories of foreign countries in alphabetical order." Yes, but how are these two alphabets to be distinguished under one number "C 2"? The standard classifications are always careful to give separate numbers when the literature classed under them is to be divided. The material on constitutions, constitutional conventions, constitutional history and law is to be divided into as many different sections, each of which will have federal and state subdivisions. This will separate, for example, the constitutions of Illinois from the journals of the conventions adopting them, and these again from the constitutional law and the history. While such a disposition does well enough for pamphlets and clippings, it breaks up local material badly. The texts, debates, law and history of the constitution of

a state form the subject unit and the student expects to find the material together. That it may tax the ingenuity of the system-maker to arrange such material is neither here nor there. He must do it, that is all.

The Minnesota classification of political science, based as it seems to be on a large collection minutely subdivided, is well arranged and furnishes a pigeon-hole for about everything of current nature that will come to the hands of the classifier. But as a plan for classifying a collection of historical material on political science, it is quite inadequate.

WM. STETSON MERRILL

The Newberry library
Chicago

Anniversaries and Holidays

A plain quarto volume, free from any mark beyond the necessity of the notation—Anniversaries and Holidays, Hazeltine, American Library Association, represents the product of eight years of serious, laborious, consuming work on the part of the conscientious principal of the library school of the University of Wisconsin. The many personal and professional friends of Professor Hazeltine will remember the invariable response which for a long time came from her to any request for work for associations, for conferences, for recreation beyond the demands of the everyday duties of such an important position as hers. The reply was always "I can't now. Wait until 'the book' is finished."

The book is finished now. It contains nearly 3000 pages of what one may hope will be recognized as important information concerning anniversaries and holidays. An examination, however carefully done, would hardly suffice for an opinion as to the value of what seems interminable information on unlimited, illimitable facts concerning not only anniversaries and holidays but much allied material. The "everyday user" has tried to think up some question, properly belonging in the category which names the book, which might fall outside the table of contents presented in this comprehensive inclusion of persons and dates, but

without avail. One must think that some omissions have been made; otherwise the perfect book—an impossible production—would be at hand.

The form of the book is pleasurable. The Introduction (17p.) is in itself a mine of information as to what calendars are, what they mean, and what they reveal. Nor is this information given in any cut and dried form. Thruout, the story is an interesting one, consisting of enlivening, enlarging and intriguing statements concerning the material included, all of which, it will be remembered, refers to dates, and all interesting dates, so that mere reading of the introduction itself gives a mine of information. Almost the same is true of the brief presentation of "How to use this book."

By the time the discussion of the calendar itself arrives, one settles down to a feast of clear reason, accompanied by what is certainly a flow of soul. Wonder grows at the increasing information gathered about mere dates until one remembers that they are anniversaries and holidays set apart for one or many special reasons and is faced with evidence in each case.

The second part, Books about holidays, special days and seasons, in no wise falls behind in interest as sources of information and this part, is, if possible, more valuable to the research student than the personal information in the calendar. The books included about persons are selective and they include little-known material that is called for in a reference library every day of the year.

Not the least valuable use that can be made of the book is in its treatment of program-making, with reference to valuable clippings and pamphlet material.

Part 5, including the special calendars, will prove itself a prime favorite in locating special days not generally observed.

The classified index of eminent persons records those who have a place in such a volume in an alphabetic arrangement, while the date feature in the index is a time-saver that will be greatly

appreciated. The volume closes with a good general index of its contents, while vacant space thruout gives opportunity for personal inclusion by anyone who thinks he knows of some missing entry that should have a place in such a volume.

It is a goodly work Miss Hazeltine has done. She has put much of herself, her time and her work into it. One can not but hope that those for whom it was prepared will appreciate what she has done, for in so doing, unlimited resources for students and others will be found easily, quickly and satisfactorily. Special mention should be made of the page which adds to the book's value as a library tool, however much it may be unusual in the preparation of such volumes, namely, the opening page which tells What is in this book and How to use it.

State Librarians at West Baden

The gathering of the state librarians at West Baden encompassed the thirtieth annual meeting of the organization under the name of National association of state libraries, tho those interested in state library service held meetings as a section of the A. L. A. until about 1891.

Louis J. Bailey, as director of the Indiana state library, welcomed the association to the state and outlined the development of the Indiana state library from 1916.

The president, H. E. Dunnack, state librarian of Maine, showed how, in his judgment, the association could increase its usefulness and develop the work in seven different ways.

Mrs Mary E. Frankhauser, state librarian of Michigan, discussed the Relation and value of state and local libraries. The State library of Michigan has been philosopher, councillor and friend for the local libraries of Michigan always and none is better, able to tell out of actual experience and the wisdom of years what the real relation and value might be.

The foreign collection in the Elbert H. Gary library of law at Northwestern University was described by F. B. Crossley. He stated:

The underlying aim in building this library has been to establish in the West a new center for scholarship and research in the subjects covered by it, and to make available here those materials which have been accessible only in the East or in Europe; to provide in Chicago, with the coöperation of other libraries, an equipment covering the legislation, jurisprudence, and customary law of the entire world, so that resort to other centers for the materials of legal learning and practice would be unnecessary.

A round-table discussion on Coöperative want list and duplicate list of state documents brought lively interest.

A joint meeting of the National association of state libraries and the American association of law libraries discussed the proposal to consolidate the two associations, but it was found that the feeling was very strong against amalgamation.

A banquet closed the meeting where the principal address was made by S. D. Klapp, librarian of the Minneapolis bar association, who spoke on The drama of a law library. The visiting delegates from Mexico were guests of honor at the banquet as was also the Hon M. J. C. Travis, associate justice of the Supreme court of Indiana.

The report of the committee on constitutional revision brought out considerable discussion. It was finally voted that the dues of active members should be \$10 a year; associate members, \$7; individual members, \$3.

In view of the change that was made in what was considered "the year" in the annals of the association, all officers were re-elected for the 1928-29 term.

Librarians may be interested in the opinion of Peter B. Kyne expressed recently to a Canadian women's press group, regarding the revolutionary effect the advent of the talking movie will have. He says:

The beautiful but dumb star will disappear, to make way for the people of artistic sensibilities—the man or woman who can really act, and whose delineation of character is authentic. Then will come the chance for the writer—for with the talking movie the present scenario hack writer who draws his plots according to a blueprint, will also fade out of the picture.

American Library Institute Meeting for 1928

The meeting of the American Library Institute at West Baden occupied two sessions. The first, May 28, opened with an address by President Koopman on Reading—the unsociable art.

The president presented two brief papers from James Gerould, of Princeton, on Library resources. The first stressed the unsatisfactory distribution of periodicals. The *Union List* is not definite assurance that a periodical not listed there is actually unavailable. Keeping the *Union List* up to date is an immediate problem. The List gives assurance that there are hosts of complete serials no copy of which is listed, and that of many others, the only copies in this country are in Harvard, New York, or the Library of Congress. Still others are found only in libraries on the Atlantic seaboard. The List will be invaluable when it comes to determining the availability of certain bibliographies and also of purchase of many items. The idea of an apportionment of lists among institutions concerned and the placing of orders in the hands of a single dealer was stressed.

In the discussion, a number of representatives of university libraries showed a disposition to coöperate in acquisition of publications of local societies.

Mr Cannon discussed the program of dividing periodicals into three groups: 1) those which all libraries might be expected to buy for themselves, 2) those which several libraries would buy independently of any coöperative program, and 3) those least frequently in demand. This last group should be bought by coöperation so that there will be at least one copy in certain geographical divisions. Mr W. M. Smith pointed out the value of having certain collections the property of a library rather than of an individual on account of the changes in both faculty and in the demands on the library. Dr Koopman pointed out that library resources already are having a determinative influence on study and teaching in the university and in elections to various faculties.

Mr Gerould's second paper dealt with the difficulty of definition and description of special collections and called for coöperation in the undertakings of Dr Richardson and Dr Johnston.

Dr Johnston discussed The Library of Congress survey of special collections in American libraries. He called attention to the comprehensive and detailed survey of special collections to be made by the Library of Congress, which has been made possible by a gift from Mr J. D. Rockefeller. Mention was made of the work of Dr Richardson in accounting for special collections in North American libraries. When all possible information has been collected and the results organized, the information will be made available for the use of those interested.

Senor Mendez Rivas, in a paper on the Library resources in Mexico, called attention to the unique material available in Mexican libraries as examples of early American printed books and material. Mexican libraries have the source material of about half the history of New Mexico, California and Texas as well as much other source material for early U. S. and American history. These are published currently in the *Bulletin* of the National library and offer promising fields for translators. A descriptive catalog of documents in Mexican libraries regarding U. S. history would be desirable. Except in the study of Mexican archeology where American translators are active, the vast material available and of value has been only partially appreciated and studied by American students. Senor Mendez Rivas suggested the reprinting of important Mexican books, inter-library loan between North American and Mexican libraries, unification of cataloging rules and translation of important new books. International conferences would be of inestimable value.

Mr Walter discussed safeguarding rare and expensive books in universities and reference libraries, as an important problem. Mr Walter reported from 23 libraries concerning books needing special protection and the methods of pro-

tection used. All agreed in safeguarding rare and expensive books, books likely to be damaged with use (portfolios), and books under restriction of use. Various methods were discussed but the most satisfactory solution was the most expensive. Of the 23 libraries under consideration, only the Henry E. Huntington library has printed rules. Yale has specific typewritten rules regarding manuscripts. If the practice of a library in regard to scarce material could be known to other libraries, the troubles of inter-library loan would be lessened.

Speaking of the "sins" in defacing rare books with labels, perforating stamps, etc., it was reported that libraries now generally discriminate in the handling of rarer books by omission of stamps, etc., and the removal from stacks of books which are known to have become rare.

Mr Bishop, after discussing the various measures provided by different libraries, expressed the belief that the problem can hardly be solved without special rooms and special staff. Miss Downey favored browsing collections and exhibitions of rare books as factors in increasing the students' respect for and love of books.

The second meeting was held in connection with the annual dinner, Tuesday evening, May 29, at which there were 30 present.

Mr Severance's report on Research¹ was enthusiastically received and ordered printed with reprints placed in the hands of the secretary for distribution. The committee was continued.

After adjournment, at Dr Williamson's request, the proposed "journal of discussion" was discussed informally without any special decisions being formulated.

William James Durant, the author of *The story of philosophy*, says in his latest book, *Transition*, "I doff my hat (or should I say 'humble my head?') when I pass the Jersey City public library today or the similar institution in Newark. It was in those treasury houses rather than in college that I found an education."

¹See p. 420.

Library Meeting

Massachusetts—An interesting meeting of the Western Massachusetts library club was held at Worthington in June. The local library conditions were interestingly portrayed and described.

The principal address was made by Dr Charles F. D. Belden, director of the Boston public library, who traced the development of library service in Massachusetts from 1843 to the present. He stressed again, as he had done at several other meetings, the need for something local like the Central library for Students in London, supported by the Carnegie Foundation, which serves the reading adult public in Great Britain thru the mail. Mr Belden sees a very valuable and profitable library service for Massachusetts along this line under the direction and work of the Massachusetts library commission. Dr Belden referred especially to the work at some of the places in Massachusetts to increase more intelligent use of books by reading aloud in public libraries. At Sharon, audiences of 50 to 80 assemble to hear readings from a variety of books, such as, *Red rust*, *Tristram*, *Disraeli*, *The bridge of San Luis Rey*, and the *Biography of Rufus Choate*.

"The county library system as conducted in the Middle West is a valuable institution for the kind of rural districts that exist in the larger territories, but distributing centers for the rural districts are needed rather than county libraries, in the East."

Louise Seaman, of the Macmillan Company, aroused an absorbing interest in her talk on Planning and making of children's books. Her story of the coördinating of the forces of creation—writers, artists, illustrators, the different methods of illustration and reasons for series, the making of cheap books, etc., was interesting and instructive.

Coming meetings

The A. L. A. midwinter meetings will be held in Chicago, December 27-29.

The Colorado library association will meet at Sterling, October 5-6.

The Iowa library association will meet at Marshalltown the week of October 22-29.

A joint meeting of the Indiana library association and the Indiana library trustees association will be held at the Lincoln hotel in Indianapolis, November 21-23.

The Kentucky library association will meet at State Teachers College, Bowling Green, October 11-12.

The Michigan library association will meet at Lansing, October 17-19.

A joint meeting of the Minnesota and North Dakota library associations will be held at Fargo, N. D., and Moorhead, Minn., October 9-11.

The Missouri library association will meet this year in a joint session with the library section of the Missouri state teachers' association in Kansas City, November 8-10.

The thirty-third annual meeting of the Nebraska library association will be held in North Platte, October 4-5.

The Ohio library association will meet at Toledo, October 17-19.

The Pennsylvania library association will hold its annual meeting at Uniontown, October 17-19.

The Rhode Island library association will hold its fall meeting in Providence, October 26.

The Southeastern library association meets at Biloxi, Miss., November 7-10.

The annual meeting of the Southwestern library association will be held at Baton Rouge, La., October 31-November 3.

The Wisconsin library association will hold its annual meeting in Milwaukee, October 10-12.

¹See LIBRARIES 33:199-202.

Some Belated A. L. A. Notes

The Overseas Library Service league held a luncheon, with a short business meeting afterwards, Tuesday noon. The dining-room orchestra played French and American patriotic airs in their honor. There were some 20 members present. The table was decorated with flowers and was set in the middle of the room, a beautiful aspect for those in the view and a source of much pleasure to the diners. Among those present were:

M. E. Ahern, presiding, Julia Ideson, James G. Hodgson, S. H. Ranck, Mrs. Ranck, E. N. Manchester, J. H. Dice, Mary J. Booth, Bess McCrea, Lillian Griggs, Harriet C. Long, F. L. D. Goodrich, M. S. Dudgeon, L. L. Dickerson, R. Gjelsness, R. P. Emerson, Louise Prouty and Esther Johnston. Miss Prouty acted as recorder of the business meeting.

Messages of greeting were sent to Mr and Mrs Burton Stevenson and to Mr and Mrs W. H. Kerr.

Most of those present reported that they had made contributions to the fund for the Paris library school under the A. L. A. plan.

Some of those in the O. L. S. group present at West Baden were absent from the reunion but those who were present seemed to enjoy it.

Some interesting points in Dr Putnam's address, The National Library

He pointed out the value of many of the bequests that had come to them, especially those of such a character as the Pennell collection, the funds given by Mr Huntington, Mr Rockefeller and others for special research work. He mentioned the opportunity afforded by these in the establishment of photostat plants in the British Museum and elsewhere, in charge of experienced persons, thereby adding to the library's mass of "source material and transcripts or facsimiles which will save many an historian a trip abroad or induce him to take it."

He dwelt on the usefulness of the union catalog to research and the work that is being done by Dr Richardson and Dr Johnston in their search for

special material. He referred to the nearby building which is to be erected by Henry C. Folger for his collection of Shakespeareana, the finest in existence, amply endowed for its maintenance and future development. While not a part of the Library of Congress, the library will add amply to the resources within reach.

The enlargement of the Library of Congress was gratefully mentioned and the appropriation for expert service in the catalog division as well as an equal sum for the printing of catalog cards, and for binding. He spoke most gratefully of the fact that there had been complete response by Congress to the estimates for the fiscal year—the first time such a felicity had been experienced.

Total appropriation for next year beginning July 1 will be about \$2,200,000, of which about \$400,000 will be offset by receipts from copyrights and sales of cards, so that the present annual outlay of the government for the establishment of these national library services is \$1,400,000 as against \$300,000 at the beginning of the century.

(It was expected that pictures taken at West Baden would accompany the notes of the meeting, but the courage to use them is wanting!)

Periodicals for business men

An abstract of a paper by Ethel Cleland, librarian of the Business branch of the Indianapolis public library, at the Periodical section of the A. L. A. meeting at West Baden.

In looking back over 10 years' intimate association with business and trade papers, it is recalled how alien they seemed at first and how uninteresting and even dull. But experience with them brought appreciation of their good qualities and gratitude for the aid they offered. What a librarian found in them is probably quite similar to what the average business man finds. First, a constant discussion of economic, business, public and legislative questions of the day, usually made more easily comprehensible from the fact that there is direct application made to their effect on, or connection with, some concrete type of business. Also the very reiter-

ation of the same questions in magazine after magazine brings out to the reader their salient points and true value. Then, both entertaining and informative are the human interest stories of the trade papers where the history of a special occupation, a single firm, an individual pioneer or present-day leader, or a commodity is traced in detail.

Even more valuable are analyses and often solutions of the specific problems of types of trade and business, material difficult to locate elsewhere. The amount of morale, spirit of coöperation, pride in work, etc., that is supplied by these papers to their readers it is not possible to estimate. From the point of view of the library the business and trade papers often form a friendly bond with men not accustomed to using libraries, where the presence of their own trade papers makes them feel at home and gives them confidence in the institution.

Library files gain invaluable material from clippings gleaned from discarded numbers of unindexed magazines. How much to clip and how much to preserve indefinitely is a question easier to solve since the Baker library of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration is collecting and preserving historical business data.

Other points to be mentioned are: the increase in number and improvement in appearance and content of business magazines; the inclusion in many magazines of general interest of sections on business affairs, the reviews of business books to be found in all the leading business magazines (and more and more in all magazines); the annual statistical and survey numbers issued by many business magazines which constitute valuable reference volumes; house organs, the trade papers in miniature; and the periodical information which appears in the form of government publications, bank letters, bulletins of trade and other organizations and the economic and statistical "services" issued by private firms—all of which is used as guides to analyzing and interpreting business conditions.

Extracts from letters

I enjoyed the meeting of the American Library Association immensely, and not

the least in meeting new people and renewing old acquaintances. I feel like quoting from an author we all know who has written much delightful dialogue, including something on friendship:

If a man does not make new acquaintances, as he advances thru life, he will soon find himself alone. A man, Sir, should keep his friendship in constant repair.

EDITH TOBITT

The A. L. A. is to be congratulated on the large organization and the professional spirit that it took with it to West Baden, Indiana. Of all educational groups, this association is an outstanding one for its great activity, its progressiveness, enthusiasm, and its professional and family spirit.

Every individual gave generously and unstintingly of all in his power to make each contact and every meeting of the greatest value to even the youngest of those interested in library service. The stimulation received at such a gathering is vital for any library.

SISTER M. CECILIA

College of St. Catherine, Minn.

New England Library Experiences

One might think that he had reversed the experience of Rip Van Winkle and gone back the road leading to the long ago, if such a one had been present at most of the gatherings of the leaders of library work for the past 20 years, when he found himself at Portland, Maine, on June 26-29, at what was termed an "all New England library conference." The meeting was not large, as regional or national meetings go, tho several hundred were present from first to last. It was distinctly a New England meeting with less than a half dozen present not entitled to the "N. E." What was pleasing to an old-timer in library meetings was the presence of many of the librarians who formerly attended national associations, particularly on the eastern coast, but who have not been present at such gatherings in recent years.

The opening meeting on Tuesday was under the direction of E. C. Mariner, president of the Maine library association and librarian of Colby College. It was in the nature of a get-together dinner. A note of sincerity and great cordiality from the city of Portland was given by the chairman of

the city council of Portland, Mr L. F. Wallace. Mr Wallace is comparatively a young man, and if the spirit of his discussion of the library as an educational activity and a valuable adjunct to a city's business is a gage to his future growth, he ought in time be counted among the strong supporters of the people's university. A cordial welcome was also extended by the board of trustees of the Portland public library thru Mr Robert Hale. Miss E. L. Jones, chairman of the committee which prepared this conference, accepted the welcome, giving the keynote of cordiality on the part of the visitors to this meeting and to the other meetings that followed in the remainder of the week.

Miss Mary Eileen Ahern, editor of *LIBRARIES*, was introduced by the toastmaster as a "citizen of the library world whose friends were not limited by locality or rank in library service." She responded, expressing pleasure at the pleasant company in which she found herself on the occasion of her first visit to Maine. She referred to the former state librarian, Mr Carver, and the fine work he had done in developing the American association of state libraries, and in extending library spirit and service thruout Maine in such a way as to set an example for many another state. She did not feel herself a stranger in a strange land but as "looking in" on other members of the library family.

A. L. T. Cummings, secretary of the Maine state chamber of commerce, gave a most interesting resumé of the many things in which Maine leads, not only in her own section but in much of the country—in products, in extent, in literary qualities, in financial strength. He referred to the current notion of many people that Maine has a cold climate. This statement he refuted, claiming only a cool summer climate, for much of the territory of Maine is in the same latitude as Wisconsin and Michigan, and the agricultural products, the woods, the temperature and climate are much the same as are found in those states.

A social hour followed the dinner, when visiting, dancing and examination of exhibits gave much pleasure.

On Wednesday morning, the chairman of the Massachusetts library club, Miss E. L. Jones, presided. She introduced H. J. Carlson, of Coolidge and Carlson, architects, who gave a most interesting discussion of the points to be observed in planning small library buildings. He related interesting experiences from his own work and contributed a number of lantern slides of libraries, showing some he considered good and some of which he questioned the arrangement.

Charles B. Shaw, librarian of Swarthmore College, discussed the Librarian's role in modern education, giving cordial approval and endorsement of the "Swarthmore honor plan" where studying and learning are left almost entirely in the hands of the students—a plan which brings them into the library, thru all its departments, and makes of the librarian, in his role of dispensing literature, a guide, a philosopher and friend. The Swarthmore plan is not yet fully developed. Much interesting discussion followed, and Mr Shaw was requested to place in print somewhere the ideas he had advanced.

The afternoon session was presided over by Miss Martin, president of the Rhode Island library association. One of the brightest spots on the whole program was Mrs Maude Howe Elliott's Personal reminiscences of New England authors. As the daughter of Samuel Gridley Howe and Julia Ward Howe, Mrs Elliott had many unusual contacts with Longfellow, Emerson, Lowell, Holmes, Henry James and other authors of their day. In a delightfully informal and chatty manner she told of the incidents which stand out in her memory as she saw these men in their own homes or in the home of her parents.

At the close of the afternoon session, the visitors were taken on beautiful drives in and around Portland. One particular party, under the hospitality of Dr Holt of Portland, made a visit to

the home of Kate Douglas Wiggin, learning as they went not to believe that a man is always right when he says "six miles down that way," since the driver found out that at the end of six miles down that road, another told him six miles down another road, until more than 25 miles were consumed thru beautiful country before the home of the beloved "Rebecca of Sunnysbrook Farm" was reached. But when the goal was finally reached the group felt more than repaid.

The house, indeed the whole place, was redolent of the one who was a lover of childhood and a reader of human hearts. The visitors were fortunate in finding Miss Nora Archibald Smith, the gifted sister, now the sole remaining member of the family, occupying the homestead with its multitude of beautiful things, personal belongings and pictures of Mrs Wiggin. Miss Smith's charming hospitality quite won the hearts of the visitors. The house is more than a century old and its furnishings and buildings tell the story of fine feeling and high living that brought forth the work of Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora Archibald Smith to the great joy and betterment of their day and generation.

A half-hour was spent in the barn, now the meeting place of the Dorcas society (which has founded and supports a public library for the village). The walls of the large room are lined with signed photographs of eminent people who were friends and admirers of Kate Douglas Wiggin in her lifetime. There is a bookcase containing copies of all her books. On a slightly raised platform, an orchestra of several pieces meets frequently, giving concerts and entertainments for the villagers and visitors. It was a grateful group who reluctantly said goodbye.

The evening session was presided over by Orlando C. Davis, president of the Connecticut library association. Mrs Edith B. Sherwood, librarian of Westport, Connecticut, gave a most charming and illuminating address on Art in life. It really was a treat from the artistic standpoint and showed so

many avenues in which a librarian might contribute to art in life, and to life in art that one almost feared the librarian would be lost in the interest and experience of the artist. She showed that art has always been the language of spiritual ventures and experiences from ancient Egypt to the modern world. Mrs Sherwood presented the audience with a carefully prepared mimeographed list of books on the various branches of the fine arts which might form a basis for an art collection in any library. Running thru the list, she indicated those which might be suitable for first purchases by very small libraries.

A rather iconoclastic address on Modern American poetry, followed by original readings, was offered by Wilbert Snow, professor of English at Wesleyan University, Middletown. He shook the ideals of many of his hearers, even if he did not bring them to his own point of admiration for several of those whom he praised. Mr Snow's own poetry had a certain pleasing lilt and expressed a facetious attitude toward life, tho one could but wish that less freedom had been used in dealing with religious matters and that the vehicle of expression might seem a bit less *outré*.

Mr Snow, like some of the speakers of the recent meeting at West Baden, had a spite against the microphone—expressed in a waste of energy in his treatment of it, wasteful because the microphone, not minding whether people like it or not, goes on in its own undisturbed fashion.

The Thursday morning program was presented by the Vermont association, Miss Priscilla Bancroft acting as chairman. A most comprehensive history and very interesting description of Vermont libraries from the beginning to the present time was offered by Susan E. Archibald, Middlebury, Vermont¹. A discussion of the problems of the lending department was led by Iva M. Young, librarian of the Public library, Rockingham, Vermont, in which fines, reserves, mutilations, dis-

¹ See p. 410.

placements and the like were offered as real problems in the service, by various speakers. The old problem that has been a mooted question for a score of years, as to whether the borrower should carry his card or whether the library should carry it for him, came out, in much of the same stress displayed more than a dozen years ago. The faith of the proponents of both sides of the question was evidently still strong enough to bring on an animated discussion of their beliefs.

Thursday afternoon was devoted to a boat trip down the Portland Harbor thru the courtesy of the president of the Board of trustees of the Portland public library. To many, this was the first wide observation of the beautiful environment of the port and the islands which make it one of the protected places of the coast.

On Thursday evening, there were dinners for various groups having similar interests, followed by social gatherings in which games, old-fashioned dancing and other forms of rational amusement afforded much pleasure until a late hour.

Early on Friday morning, there were business meetings of various state associations at which officers for the coming year were elected and other matters of business were cared for. The general session was under the direction of Theresa C. Stewart, of the Maine state library. It was opened by a splendid paper, such as librarians are coming to expect from J. L. Wheeler on Viewpoints from tomorrow's library service. Perhaps the outstanding address of the conference was that given by E. C. Marriner, professor of bibliography of Colby College and president of the Maine library association. He chose as his topic Life-rafts of reading.

On Friday afternoon, a number of round-tables were held under direction of leaders in the various matters under discussion. Alice M. Jordan, of Boston public library, directed a round-table on work with children. Mary E. Buzzell, librarian, Lincoln Memorial library, Lincoln, Maine, and Mrs Flor-

ence B. Sloan, Free library, Newton, Massachusetts, presented their views of work with juveniles, followed by general discussion. Matters and ways to interest and hold intermediates were presented by Mrs L. F. Spofford, librarian, Robbins library, Arlington, Massachusetts, and Dorothea K. Wetherell, school work, Brookline public library (This will be printed later). A most illuminating talk was given by Alice M. Jordan on Reviewing the new books.

Mrs Belle H. Johnson, Connecticut public library committee, held an informal discussion of problems connected with state commission work.

Edith N. Snow, Public library, Portland, directed a discussion of Cataloging for small libraries, which considered the Use of library of Congress cards, Simplification of cataloging, and Method of dealing with pamphlets.

The hospital librarians were out in force and all with good accounts of the work which they had in charge. Library service in Montreal hospitals was discussed by Miss Inez M. Bayliss. Extension service from the public library was illustrated by the methods in New Haven, Mary F. Webster; in New Bedford, Anna Cabral; in Providence, Mrs V. M. Dobson; and in Bangor, Pauline E. Tartre. Book selection for hospitals was presented by Miss E. K. Jones, of the State division of library service of Massachusetts. The hospital librarians and their friends had luncheon together at the close of the meeting.

On Friday afternoon, Work with the foreign born was discussed under the direction of Leo R. Etzkorn, of the Public library of Cambridge. Various phases of it were presented by Miss Thayer of Providence, Miss Master, Watertown, and others.

The evening program was under the direction of the New Hampshire library association, Miss Winifred Tuttle, president. The speaker of the evening was John A. Macy of New York. His topic was Reading for enjoyment. Mr Macy rather took the breath of some of his hearers in the length of the

claim he made that it was nobody's business, except the reader's, what an individual was reading. After some discussion and questioning, Mr Macy modified his large claim by consenting to have a reasonable, sensible, sane supervision of children's reading by persons competent to do so. He was hardly clear, however, in his answer as to how and where and when the small modicum of supervision which he allowed was to be offered. His measuring stick was likes and dislikes.

The Hotel Eastland at Portland was very comfortable and the management was most courteous in providing for the comfort and enjoyment of the guests. The Portland Chamber of Commerce gave excellent service at an information booth and was indefatigable in directing as to sight-seeing, vacation plans, and the like that might be wanted by the visitors.

The city of Portland thru its public library and other organizations proved the sincerity of its welcome. A three-hour boat trip down the beautiful Casco Bay, provided thru the generosity of the president of the Board of trustees of the Portland public library, an automobile ride around Cape Elizabeth and an organ recital on the famous municipal organ, the gift of Cyrus H. K. Curtis to the city of Portland, were some of the outstanding features of this hospitality.

"The party" which gave opportunity for friendly association also destroyed some preconceived ideas of New England formality and the genial senior could not be distinguished from the engaging junior as both contributed to the gayety of the occasion.

The total registration was 418 tho it is certain that many more who did not register attended the sessions. Of this number 29 came from outside of New England. Among the latter was Miss M. E. Ahern, editor of *LIBRARIES*, who paid her first visit to Maine and spoke informally at the opening session of her pleasure in meeting the librarians of New England. Later, by request she dealt with some of the responsibilities which confront the trustee and

the librarian of the modern public library.

The following officers were elected by four of the state associations:

Maine: President, Mrs Ada Britton, Caribou; first vice-president, Mary Buzzell, Lincoln; second vice-president, Edith Snow, Portland; secretary, Elmer T. Boyd, Bangor; treasurer, Jennie W. Smith, Waterville.

New Hampshire: President, Helen Cushing, University of New Hampshire; first vice-president, Martha Cutler, Peterboro; second vice-president, Annabelle Secombe, Milford; secretary, Agnes C. Norton, Hanover; treasurer, Helen C. Clarke, Concord.

Vermont: President, Priscilla Bancroft, Proctor; vice-president, Rebecca Wright, Montpelier; secretary, Minnie Gordon, Rutland.

Massachusetts: President, Galen W. Hill, Quincy; first vice-president, Leslie T. Little, Waltham; second vice-president, Joyce G. Bisbee, Lynn; treasurer, George W. Evans, Somerville; recording secretary, Harold A. Wooster, Brockton; corresponding secretary, E. Lucille Palmer, Attleboro; editor of publications, W. N. Seaver, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; delegate to American Library Association council, H. C. Wellman, Springfield.

Visiting

Visiting libraries by one unacquainted in this part of the country was a most interesting experience. The Public library in Portland is very, very old. The building was a gift to the city 50 years ago. It was built substantially according to the ideas then, and the contents were arranged as seemed fitting to those in charge of it at that time. Until recently, the library has continued to serve with such handicaps as the change in the idea of library service would bring to such an institution. The present Board of trustees has taken a renewed and deeply intelligent view of the institution as an educational factor in the city, and plans are in evidence of a splendid service to come out of the reorganization and rearrangement of the library rooms and material.

A visit to the library at Dover, N. H., revealed the stamp of personality which is so often a large factor in the success or failure of libraries or other institutions. Miss Caroline H. Garland was until about

20 years ago, one of the outstanding librarians in certain fields of library service, particularly in choice of books and reviews of literary matters. So it was not unexpected when a visit to her library revealed shelf after shelf, room after room, filled with the best that is printed, not only of modern literature but the literature of all times. The library is beautifully situated in a park-like area, close neighbor to a wonderful new high-school building with which the library works in perfect accord. As the visit was made on a summer Sunday, the public was not in evidence at the library, but an attempt to fancy the sort of visitor who would come to the library and go away disappointed because he did not find what he wanted, resulted in failure. The cleanliness of the library, the beauty of arrangement, the hospitable spirit as evidenced by Miss Garland and her assistants, made it hard to leave such an enchanted spot, but the exigencies of the time were pressing.

A visit to the Boston public library on Copley Square showed something akin to the ravages of time when one was able to recall the days when this building stood in its pristine beauty, stateliness and extent. The growth of the library has brought every part of the building into service, and space that was intended for vistas or for comfortable, easy reading corners are now filled with stacks of books or busy desks or shelves of ready reference material which, tho very serviceable perhaps, leave little room for the purely aesthetic.

Visits to various branches of the Boston public library, under the guidance of Miss Guerrier, made one understand what is meant by the erudition of the humblest of Boston's citizens. Reader's rooms of several branches visited were busy places, tho the evening was very warm. Young people, working men, business girls, indeed all kinds of citizens, were moving in and out, evidently satisfied with what they had come to find.

A visit to the Boston Atheneum renewed the joy one always has in reading in its secluded, delightful halls.

Southern Library Meetings

Southeastern library association

The fifth biennial conference of the Southeastern library association will be held at the Buena Vista hotel, Biloxi, Mississippi, beginning Wednesday evening, November 7, and concluding Saturday morning, November 10.

The program centers around a discussion of the library agencies entering into the development of the southern library field and of the present library conditions in the South. The number of formal papers will be limited so that there will be ample op-

portunity for informal discussion from the floor. Some of the subjects on the program are: the function of state supported library agencies; county library service in its financial aspects; the relation of the public library and the department of schools in the provision of school library service; high-school library standards for the southern states; conditions to be met and how to meet them; objectives of the Southeastern library association; what has been accomplished and what next.

There are to be sectional meetings for the college and university librarians, public librarians, catalogers, children's and school librarians. Also, there will be the usual book dinner on Friday evening.

Miss Beverly Wheatcroft, secretary of the Georgia library commission, is chairman of exhibits and there will be many displays from commercial firms and publishers.

The Buena Vista hotel will be headquarters, and other hotels are within a few blocks.

It is hoped that there will be a large attendance of librarians, trustees, and those interested in library development in the South.

An invitation to the heart of the Southland

Librarians of the Southwest, which includes Arkansas, Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas and old Mexico, will be gathered in Baton Rouge, historic old capital of Louisiana, on October 31 and November 1 to 3, for what promises to be the best meeting the Southwestern library association ever held.

Louisiana is worth traveling far to see in the fall. Then the skies are a little bluer, the call of the quail a little clearer in crisp air, the smell of sugar cane fresh and sweet. Southern doorways are always opened wide.

Baton Rouge itself offers the usual attractions of a bustling city and state capital, and of a city steeped in the lore of the past. The city dates from a seventeenth century Indian settlement on the first highlands on the east bank of the majestic Mississippi, and grew thru stirring times of dominance by France of power, Spain of splendor, and sturdy early America, all leaving their imprint in landmark and recollection.

The program committee has long been busy, planning to fill to the brim these three days when librarians of the Southwest will come together. Meeting with them will be the Executive Board of the American Library Association, or representatives therefrom, and members of the committees on library extension, adult education, and education for librarianship. Here will be a rare opportunity for librarians of

the Southwest to come in touch with informed persons in their profession, and to discuss with them library problems of a local nature, an opportunity not possible at the large yearly A. L. A. gatherings.

While the program for the Southwestern meeting will touch upon many phases of library work, special emphasis will be placed upon school libraries vs public libraries; the need in this territory for facilities for training for librarianship, also what library extension service should mean to a state.

Among the attractive social features being planned is an author's evening, when librarians will meet "off shelf" outstanding present day Louisiana writers. Too, Louisiana State University will entertain one day on the new \$5,000,000 campus below the city.

The Hotel Heidelberg, overlooking the Mississippi river, has been designated as headquarters for the meeting.

Pacific Northwest Library Association Annual meeting, 1928

The Pacific Northwest library association, which embraces five Northwest states and the province of British Columbia, met at Vancouver, B. C., the last week in August with a record breaking attendance. The friendly hospitality of the Canadian hosts, the interesting program arranged by President Joanna H. Sprague of Salt Lake City, and the pleasant weather combined to make the occasion delightful.

The delegates were fittingly welcomed by the hosts of the city. Judson T. Jennings, librarian of Seattle public library, responding, pointed out that librarians are leaders in promoting peaceful international relations, that the American Library Association is an international organization and that the Pacific Northwest library association has always been one.

In her president's address, Miss Sprague made a plea for browsers, the submerged half of the library patrons who have no intention of reading with a purpose. Among other things she said:

Our browsers are the most interesting class. They get so much out of the library, in every sense of the word, including I fear an occasional permanent removal. The open shelves are a joy to him, a casual chair off by itself a haven, a port in a storm. There he loves to make his own discoveries, sometimes to pass them on with all the enthusiasm of the "first to

burst into that unknown sea," sometimes simply to add them to treasures already found. For our browser may (or may not) be what one might call a "cultured" person, while our reader with a purpose is one likely to be a "cultivated" person.

At the second general session was given an illustrated lecture on Some English and French libraries by Dr H. Ashton, head, department of modern languages, University of British Columbia. Dr Ashton sketched the history, development, and present comparative value to research workers of a number of famous European libraries in which he has studied.

Six round-tables were held. Margaret Clay, librarian of Victoria public library, presided over the children's round-table. There the discussion included: Problems of older girls and boys, by Edith Morse, Public library, Everett; Annabelle Porter, superintendent, children's department, Seattle, and Susan Taylor, Library association of Portland; The parent-teacher movement and the public library, by Laura E. Jamieson, New Westminster, British Columbia; and Modern tendencies in children's books, by Beth Collis, Victoria public library.

For the catalog and reference round-table, Mirpah G. Blair acted as chairman. Elizabeth A. Henry, Seattle public library, gave a paper on What a reference librarian expects of a catalog, which was discussed by M. Ruth MacDonald, Seattle public library, and Julia T. Lynch, Public library, Salt Lake City. Luella C. Larsen, University of Washington library, discussed Coöperative compilation of a biographical list of early explorers, pioneers and other builders of the Pacific Northwest; Alma M. Russell, Provincial library, Victoria, and Ruth Montague, Portland library association, gave lists of the best sources of historical information of the early history of the Pacific Northwest, Canadian and American.

Helen Remsberg, State Traveling library, Olympia, presided over the small libraries round-table. A paper on Finding my way in a county library by Mildred Oleson, Klamath County library, was read by Helen Anderson, Longview

public library. May Chance Lewis, Puyallup public library, discussed Problems with schools, and Winifred H. Gilchrist, Raymond public library, Keeping the registration file alive.

The schools round-table was presided over by Mrs Louretta C. George, head, school division, Seattle public library, where the following subjects were discussed: The school library in the junior high-school program, by Celeste Slauson, librarian of John Marshall intermediate schools, Seattle; The development of elementary school libraries in Platoon schools, by Dorothy Elizabeth Smith, head of school department, Library association of Portland; Experiences in rural school libraries, by Helen Remsberg, Washington State traveling library; and Some ways of extending public library service to schools, by Marion C. Orr, librarian, Idaho Falls public library.

Mary A. Batterson, head, circulating department, Tacoma public library, directed the loan department round-table. The first paper, "All God's chillun got blues," a plea for light fiction in the public library, was given by Joyce Atlee Gross, Library association of Portland, and discussed by Allene F. Nash, Tacoma public library. In Making the contact, Fanny Howley, Seattle public library, stressed the importance of the first meeting of the borrower and the library assistant, and outlined means of making this contact valuable to the patron and the library. Esther Fleming, Yakima public library, led the discussion of this paper.

At the college round-table, presided over by Lucia Haley, Oregon Agricultural College, Gertrude M. Suess, Oregon Agricultural College, discussed What do our students read? Student and administrative attitudes toward problems of discipline and administration of library property were reviewed by Chloe S. Thompson, University of Washington. Increase of library opening hours was discussed by Reta Ridings, University of Oregon, and Inter-library loans by Esther Nelson, University of Utah.

A general meeting was devoted to a book symposium, of which John Ridington, librarian of the University of British Columbia, acted as chairman. Ten-minute papers on architecture, interior decoration, art, essays, science and the stream of consciousness novel were given by Edwina Casey, Tacoma, Eleanor Statter, Portland, Ada Liddell, Seattle, Dorothy Dixon of Portland, and Margaret Crompton, Vancouver. Reviews of individual books were given by Doris McKay, Vancouver, Bell Sweet, University of Idaho, Eleanor W. Pineo, Legislative library, Victoria, and Irene McKibben of Tacoma.

Dr Garnet G. Sedgewick, head, department of English, University of British Columbia, gave An appreciation of Thomas Hardy. Dr Sedgewick linked Hardy with two other great thinkers of history, Sophocles and Shakespeare, and declared that it takes courage to read Hardy and to face life as he saw it.

Two interesting papers given at the last general session were Censorship of books by the library, by Margery Bedinger, head, adult education department, Seattle, and What is library news? by D. A. MacGregor, *Daily Province*, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Miss Bedinger finds that our treatment of censorship has been founded chiefly on our individual emotional reactions rather than on clear, logical consideration. She believes that in the present changed world librarians should use changed methods, and that, instead of keeping information away from youth, it is rather our duty to let them have all we can give them, provided it is true knowledge, sincerely expressed.

Mr MacGregor impressed upon the librarians present that there is much library news in the books in their own libraries, if it is properly handled, and that the great essential of any publicity is to keep everlastingly at it. Helmer L. Webb of Seattle discussed Mr MacGregor's paper.

The British Columbia library survey was described by Clarence B. Lester, Wisconsin free library commission, who directed the survey, and discussed by

Dr Norman F. Black, chairman, Public library commission of British Columbia.

At the final business session the following officers were elected and installed: President, Edgar S. Robinson, librarian, Public library, Vancouver, B. C.; first vice-president, Gertrude Buckhous, librarian, University of Montana library; second vice-president, Mrs Mary L. Goodrich, librarian, Toppenish public library; secretary, Elizabeth G. Henry, Seattle public library; treasurer, Ora L. Maxwell, Spokane public library.

A delightful cruise on the motor yachts Fispá and Norsal, thru the waters surrounding Vancouver, occupied one sunny afternoon and was followed by a banquet at the Hotel Georgia. The hosts also entertained the delegates with a luncheon on the campus of the University of British Columbia.

HELEN JOHNS
Secretary

The British Meeting

The annual conference of The Library Association (British) was scheduled for the week beginning September 24. The program as published seemed very interesting, and especially so to those who had the pleasure of attending the meeting last year. Among the special attractions scheduled which also brought up pleasant remembrances of last year, was the opening by the president of the exhibition of books, library fittings and appliances in the gallery of the Winter Garden at Wesleyan assembly halls on Adelaide street and a welcome by the mayor of Blackpool.

Interest was aroused also by the event scheduled for Tuesday morning, the induction as president of the association of Dr A. D. Lindsay, C. B. E., master of Balliol College, by the retiring president, the Rt. Hon. The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, C. M. G., followed by the presidential address. How pleasant the memories evoked by that idea!

Book reviewing, by J. C. Squire, editor of the *London Mercury*, was another item on the program that made one wish to be present. The discus-

sion of the Regional libraries in England and Wales (as proposed in the report of the Public library committee of the Board of education, ch. 5) recalls another interesting session in 1927.

The inter-relationship of libraries and museums had been given a special session on Tuesday afternoon with such directors as Dr E. E. Lowe, of Leicester, Mr J. A. C. Deas, of Sunderland, Mr A. J. K. Esdaile, secretary of the British museum, and Mr H. D. Roberts of Brighton, presenting papers that were doubtless of gripping interest. Discussion of these was opened by Mr G. H. Palmer, of Victoria and Albert museum. A sectional meeting devoted to County libraries in mining areas, presented by those engaged in the work, sounds interesting.

As one read of the reception by the mayor of Blackpool, Councillor T. G. Lumb, J. P., in the Empress ball room, Winter Gardens, with music and refreshments, those who enjoyed similar occasions last year remembered!

At the general session, Wednesday morning, the idea of British Commonwealth library liaison was to be presented by those favorite librarians, Mr E. A. Savage, Edinburgh, and Mr G. T. Shaw, Liverpool public libraries, and the County library from the educationists' point of view presented by Mr H. W. Household, secretary of education for Gloucestershire.

Excursions with much opportunity for sightseeing and pleasant occasions were scheduled for Wednesday afternoon, with the evening given up to a series of informal discussions on some dozen suggestive topics.

The social side of the meeting was provided for and the remembrance of the annual dinner last year makes one wish that he could slip in at the Hotel Metropole on the occasion.

The last day was to be given up to two excursions, one to the Lake district, taking one day, and the other a motor trip to Wigan, guests of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K. T., where a garden party was to be enjoyed. May the skies withhold their moisture and the sun inspire the days!

Interesting Things in Print

A list of 35 books published during the library year, was furnished by the publishers for the Religious Books round-table exhibit in connection with the A. L. A. Conference, 1928 at West Baden in June. The books were selected by Frank Grant Lewis, Chester, Pa. Small-library list starred.

A good select list of books on Handicrafts has been prepared by the Edward Pease public library, Darlington, England.

No. 37 of the *Reading with a Purpose series* deals with French literature, prepared by Irving Babbitt, professor of French literature at Harvard.

The Free public library, Trenton, N. J., has issued under the title of *Judaica*; a selection of books of interest to Jewish readers.

A list of books compiled by Antoinette Douglas, chief of the art department, Public library, St. Louis, Missouri, has been issued under the title *Modernist movement in the decorative arts*.

An article in *St. Nicholas* for September, The carillon of youth, by Florence Milner of the Harvard College library, is a challenge to boys and girls to form the habit of reading during the years before 21, which are "the best reading years."

The *Geographic News Bulletin* will be sent to all teachers, by the National Geographic society, who register their requests at an early date. There are 30 issues during the year, some in color. The mailing cost is 25 cents which should accompany the request for the bulletins.

The St. Louis public library issued a list of books and articles compiled by the students of the St. Louis library school on Aeronautics, in July, 1928. It is in the same form as the *Bulletin* of the library. The cover picture presents a cut, "We—Col. Lindbergh and his plane."

A most attractive colored map showing the various Lindbergh flights, which has proved to be a most inter-

esting bulletin board offering, may be purchased for \$1.58 postpaid from Hertzberg Bindery, Des Moines, Iowa. The publisher's price is \$2.

The Public library of Los Angeles has issued a list of popular books on psychology. In view of the increasing interest in this subject, such a list on psychology, not too erudite for the ordinary student nor yet so simple as to weary the one who thinks, is most welcome.

C. E. Benedict has expressed his appreciation of the Public library, Westmount Park, Montreal, in a series of verses which are most complimentary not only as to the contents of the library but also as to the service the station renders. It is not often that a public library inspires verse by its local literary lights.

The second literary number of the *Medical Press* (British) contains a specially prepared bibliography of books on medicine and allied sciences, April-June, 1928. The list is designed to cover the literature of the whole world, on the subjects included, tho naturally the largest number are European publications.

The report of the Contra Costa county library, California, has a most interesting cut under the title *Contra Costa County Library Tree, 1913-1928*. The cut represents a sightly tree with a view of the roots as they might go down to include all the stations of the Contra Costa library, giving names and the dates at which the branches of the county library were established.

No. 3 of *Adult Education and the Library*, July, 1928, is a review of the principal presentations offered at various gatherings of national groups interested in trying to discover the main line open to travel for the plans and efforts of the individual groups of those organized for educational purposes. Naturally, the place and opportunity of the public library in all of the plans proposed are stressed.

The federal Library of agriculture received extensive space in the *United*

States Daily, July 3, setting forth the co-operation furnished by the library of the Department of agriculture in research of states on farm problems. The article on agricultural libraries prepared by Claribel R. Barnett, is the thirty-ninth in a series presenting a topical survey of the government in which are shown the practical contacts of the various bureaus and divisions.

No. 6 of the *Canadian Catalog* for 1927 has been issued. This list includes books published in Canada, books about Canada and books written by Canadians of the imprint of 1927. The list was compiled by the Toronto public library.

A series of articles under the title, *The worker and the library*, by M. S. Dudgeon, chairman of the Board on adult education of the A. L. A., is being carried weekly as a series in the *Workers' Education News*.

The U. S. department of the interior issued a leaflet relating to county libraries on June 4. In this it was stated:

The earliest legislation for the establishment of a county library was passed by Indiana in 1816 at the time of the adoption of her constitution. In 1898 the first county libraries were put in operation in Van Wert and Hamilton counties, Ohio, and Washington county, Maryland. There are 3073 counties in the United States and there are 300 county libraries functioning as such. The Los Angeles county library is the largest county library in the world, serving a rural population of 170,652 on a yearly budget of \$290,001.

The monthly bulletin of the St. Louis public library for August, under the title *More books for children*, has two interesting collections. "For readers of seven to nine" is compiled by Charlotte Conover. These books have been collected under *Story-books*, *Fables and folk-lore*, *Poems and plays*, and *Useful books*. The second selection compiled by Adele R. Schuchardt is a compilation of adventure books for boys and girls. The compilers are members of the staff of the children's department of the St. Louis public library.

Farmers' Bulletin, No. 1559, issued by U. S. department of agriculture, has an

almost complete history of the development of rural libraries in America under various forms of aid, but largely thru community interest. Most illuminating stories are told of the various efforts which have resulted in a marvelous awakening to the value of good reading in rural regions. The illustrated pamphlet of 50p. was prepared by Wayne C. Nason, assistant economist in the Bureau of agricultural economics.

The nineteenth annual report of the Newark Museum association, 1927, Newark, N. J., is an interesting pamphlet not only for what it contains, showing the exceedingly interesting work which that institution carries on, but because of the manner in which the report is presented. It is a dissertation on some of the valuable things in the library that in itself is interesting and informative and would be if it were not a report.

An interesting and doubtless valuable pamphlet has been issued by the DePauw University library, Greencastle, Indiana, under the title, *Professions for college women*. This is a group of books in a memorial alcove of the library, which were given in memory of the founders of the Kappa Alpha Theta society. The books all treat of women in the professions and were selected by a committee composed of librarians—Margaret Gilmore, Katherine Hagel and Esther Mayhall of the staff of DePauw University library. There is a fund to keep up the collection, and new books on the subject will be added as they are published. A limited number of copies of the list are available for distribution.

Gilchrist B. Stockton's *The Two-Thirds rule* is a small volume (65 p.) which is of inestimable value to libraries that are attempting to answer the needs of those who seek information upon political questions. It is the only attempt that has been made to compile in one document all the data upon the two-thirds and unit rules in force at Democratic national conventions. Mr Stockton is a Princeton graduate, a Rhodes scholar, a student

of party politics, and was a delegate from Florida to the recent national convention at Houston. Only 1000 copies were printed and can be had for 20c. from the author, 1213 Barnett Bank Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

The Prospect Union Educational Exchange of Boston has issued a pamphlet of some 146p., listing educational opportunities of greater Boston. These include the day and evening courses for working men and women. The list is classified and contains an index and announcements relating to courses, with description of the teaching agencies included. As a handbook for opportunities for adult education in the locality covered, it is a valuable reference book for all concerned.

The pamphlet may be obtained from the Prospect Union Educational exchange, 760 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge A, Mass. (50 cents).

A special report on adult education has been issued by the American Vocational Association. This report was adopted at the annual convention and has been distributed for study and discussion by those interested with a view to having a clear understanding of the matters of adult education. The report is in five sections dealing with: 1) Present situation; 2) Fundamental principles; 3) Conditions and difficulties to be met; 4) Agencies, methods and devices; 5) Summary of the recommendations that are offered.

Librarians will be interested in all of it but especially in Section 9, wherein is recorded especially the work which the public library has to offer on the topics: Function of the library, Intrinsic limitations, Operating limitations, and the responsibility which the A. L. A. feels in the matter.

Handbook of Washington's informational resources, compiled by Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., secretary of the Washington chamber of commerce, and Miles O. Price, librarian of the U. S. patent office, has been issued by the District of Columbia library association.

The handbook describes in detail the specialized files and indexes main-

tained by District libraries and covers over 200 Washington libraries containing more than 10,000,000v.

The descriptions are arranged alphabetically by library name, with cross references. There is a six-page index. Subjects covered run from aeronautics to angling, from banking to bribery, from canals to Chinese literature, from earthquakes to education, from farm implements to free masonry, from highways to hypometry and from ice cream to Interstate commerce.

A pamphlet, Education thru pictures, the teachers' guide to picture study, by Royal B. Farnum, has been issued by the Art Extension Society of New York City. The pamphlet (100p.) is a very carefully prepared, thoughtful presentation of some conclusions by a well known teacher of art, with the evident desire of presenting to his colleagues authentic material that will be of value in teaching, not only of principles of art but also in inculcating a knowledge of how to value pictures as an expression of national art, the knowledge of technical approach that is necessary if a study of art among young people is to be anything more than a smattering of names and places. The analyses of celebrated pictures, suitable to the intelligence of growing pupils from the primary thru the upper grades, is to be commended and is full of interest.

The biographical notes are brief. They might be made more so since the presentation of the stories of the pictures would in itself excite a curiosity concerning artists that deserve more attention than is possible under the plan of study.

A pamphlet on Paper: Its history and development, prepared by Mary E. Wheelock, chairman, A. L. A. committee, has been issued by the American Library Association. It is an address read before the annual conference of the Employing bookbinders of America, and traces the history and development of paper from the earliest times down to the present. In addition, there is much valuable material concerning the quality of various kinds of paper, the suitability of various selections for various uses

and the utter futility of trying to preserve documents of information on the general stock of paper offered in the markets today. Note is made of the fact that the *New York Times*, *United States Daily*, *Chicago Tribune*, *Labor Advocate*, and *American Mercury* have begun issuing limited editions of their publications on rag paper. Publishers of current books of importance are urged to follow the example of the publishers of Carl Sandburg's *Lincoln*, a limited edition of which has been issued on rag paper.

Henry B. Van Hoesen, assistant librarian of Princeton University, and Frank K. Walter, librarian of the University of Minnesota, have collaborated in the publication of a volume that will be increasingly valuable as a better understanding of bibliography in its various phases but particularly in its relation to library service is developed. The terms practical, enumerative, historical, as applied to the volume, have a reasonable claim to a description of it.

The general subject of bibliography, is given the opening pages to the extent of the first six chapters, with the exception of the second chapter which is Practical bibliography. This has, of course, a very definite place in any discussion of bibliography, but it is to be hoped that those of the library craft may find it a ready review or a concise presentation of information which they have already acquired. It is equally true of chapter 7 which deals with the relation of bibliography to library science. But library school students and those who are adding to their growing knowledge of books will find chapters 9, 10, 11, relating to bibliography, a source of information of general interest. The real study of book students will be turned on the chapters containing the History of writing, the History of printing and Book decoration and certain parts of the book giving the history of publishing.

The authors express their intention of supplying in this manual the long felt need of a textbook suitable for upper class and graduate students in making a

survey of the literature of any given subject, country or period, and the study of books as books.

Scribner's well known skill in book production has been employed in this instance to give a suitable environment for one of the notable books about books.

Library Schools

Carnegie library school, Pittsburgh

An analysis of the registration for the class of 1928-29 shows that the proportion of college graduates enrolled each year is steadily increasing. Of the present class, 77 per cent either have their degrees or will receive them at the completion of the library school course, as compared with 70 per cent in last year's class. The total enrollment this year is 40 full-time students and three part-time students. Fifteen members of the class have had teaching or library experience, the majority of this number having had over three years' experience. Students are registered from 10 states, and 14 colleges and universities are represented by graduates.

On Wednesday, September 12, special opening exercises were held at which Mr Samuel Harden Church, president of the Board of trustees of the Carnegie Institute, and Mr Ralph Munn, director of the Library school officiated. In the afternoon, the students visited the various departments of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh. An informal tea afterward gave the class an opportunity to know each other and to meet the faculty and members of the staff. Regular classes began on September 13.

FRANCES H. KELLY
Principal

University of Chicago

The Graduate library school of the University of Chicago has awarded fellowships of \$1000 each for the year 1928-29 to the following persons:

Amy Winslow, assistant librarian, Indianapolis public library; Susan Grey Akers, instructor in the University of Wisconsin library school, Madison; Margaret Crompton, head of circulation department, Public library, Vancouver, B. C.; Eleanor S. Upton,

cataloger, Yale University library, New Haven, Connecticut.

Los Angeles public library

Marion Horton, principal of the Los Angeles library school for 11 years, has resigned to take the position of supervisor of correspondence instruction, and instructor in cataloging and classification in the Library school of Columbia University.

Grace Hill has been appointed principal of the library school, succeeding Miss Horton. Miss Hill has been an instructor of the library training class in Kansas City, the head of the catalog department in Kansas City, an instructor in Simmons College school of library science, and has held positions in libraries of Queensborough, N. Y., the University of Texas library, and Umatilla County library, Pendleton, Oregon.

Pratt Institute

The Pratt Institute library school opened on September 17 with every desk occupied by students whose qualifications appear to be fully up to our standards. All but two girls just out of college have had practical experience, several with more than one kind; 23 have been in libraries, 15 have taught, and five have had some business experience. Among the libraries represented by staff members are the public libraries of Salem, Mass., Swanton, Vermont, Waterbury, Conn., Washington County, Maryland, New York City, Springfield, Ohio, Davenport, Iowa, El Paso, Texas, the libraries of Kentucky University, Rutgers College, New Jersey College for Women, the University of South Carolina, and the University of Jerusalem. Two have been high-school librarians, and one has had six years in the Ontario Legislation library. Several have had summer school courses, one has managed a book shop, and one has taught in the American Mission College in Cairo, Egypt. Altogether they have a rich fund of experience to add to the common store. Geographically, they represent 17 states and three foreign countries, Canada, England and Palestine.

Eighteen are college graduates and

four have had two or more years beyond high school. Five only have no credits beyond high school, but every one of these has had four or more years of library experience in libraries of the highest standing, and come with the best of endorsements from their library chiefs.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE
Vice-director

Riverside public library

The commencement and dinner of the Riverside library school were held at Glenwood Mission inn, August 17. The principal address was made by Dr E. P. Clarke of the California State board of education. Eleanor N. Wilson spoke for the year course and Mrs Martha M. Wickman Langdon for the summer session students. Certificates were presented to 49 students by Frank D. Troth, secretary of the Board of directors of the Riverside library. There were 46 students in attendance at the summer session.

Simmons College

The 1928-29 session opened September 17, with 52 seniors, one special, 25 college graduates and several transfers from academic institutions.

Miss Blunt has been granted Sabbatical leave for the year and Miss Alice Rowe is substituting for her this year. Mrs Miller, who has gone to Hanover, New Hampshire, will be much missed.

Ruth S. Leonard, Simmons '28, has been appointed as reviser and assistant.

In the orientation days, instruction in the use of the library is given to all incoming freshmen.

Marjorie Frost, Simmons '28, was married in August to Robert H. Henderson, and is now at 179 William Street, East Orange, New Jersey.

It was with a great deal of sadness that the Library school learned of the sudden death of Margaret Motschman, Simmons '22, at Barstow, California, on August 22. Miss Motschman was returning from Berkeley, California, to become reference librarian of the Baker library, Dartmouth College.

Marjorie Dascom Taylor, Simmons '24, was married to Donald Everett Wetzel, on August 20, at Memphis, Tennessee. They

will live at 1766 Eastmoreland Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

The following additional placements of the class of 1928 are announced:

Helen Barthelmes, Northern Teachers' College, Marquette, Michigan.

Hester A. Bradbury, Marine Biological laboratory, Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

Ethel A. Childs, High school, Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Margaret Crane, New Jersey College for Women, New Brunswick.

Josephine E. DiBona, Public library, Lakewood, Ohio.

Pauline M. Gerlach, High-school library, Wooster, Ohio.

Fava E. Goan, University of Indiana library, Bloomington.

Helen V. Hahn, Stone & Webster Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

Ruth A. Haley, Haverford College library, Pennsylvania.

Elisabeth M. Hedenberg, Hillside Center branch library, Endicott, New York.

Phyllis R. Kane, High school, Jamestown, New York.

Maxine LaBounty, Public library, Washington, D. C.

Dandridge Lambert, Virginia state library, Richmond.

Mary T. McAnarney, High school, Woonsocket, Rhode Island.

Benida Madill, Hackley public library, Muskegon, Michigan.

Marion A. Miller, Potsdam State Normal school, New York.

Vera P. Sailer, Adelbert College library, Cleveland, Ohio.

Elizabeth Stearns, Dartmouth College library, Hanover, N. H.

Mildred T. Stearns, Public library, Rochester, New York.

Ruth E. Witherbee, University of Pennsylvania library, Philadelphia.

JUNE R. DONNELLY
Director

Western Reserve University

The twenty-fifth year of the School of library science of Western Reserve University began with the opening of the college year, September 18. A total registration of 77 students tests the capacity of the school; there are six students registered for the senior children's course, and the 61 students who are enrolled in the general course may elect for specialization either the junior children's course or the high school course. For the first time, a special course in school library work, extending thruout the year, is being given under the direction of Miss Edith

Cook, for many years librarian of the East technical high school. The school libraries of the Cleveland library system are open for the supervised practice, and Miss Annie S. Cutter, director of the school department of the Cleveland public library, has supervision of the course and assignments for practice work.

Because of the resignation of Dorothy W. Jelliffe, registration is now combined with the office of the secretary, Olive E. Darling, and Grace M. Petersen has been added to the faculty as reviser, while carrying certain studies with the graduate division. Miss Petersen is a graduate of Oberlin College and the New York Public Library school and has been for the past three years librarian of the State Normal school, Peru, Nebraska.

A pleasant announcement is that the school now has a dormitory. The university has provided residence dormitories for the women professional students, and the residences are named for each profession. The residence for the school of library science is Doren house, named in honor of Miss Electra C. Doren, the first director of the school. Already the house is filled to capacity.

ALICE S. TYLER
Dean

Summer schools University of Illinois

The summer course had an enrollment of 104. Of these, 72 were first year library school students, 15 were registered in the graduate school, and 17 were students in the courses for high-school graduates, chiefly from Illinois public libraries. Of the first year students, 26 were employed in college and university libraries, 13 in school libraries, and seven in public libraries. Twenty-one were from Illinois libraries and the rest from 15 other states. At the close of the session, two students received master's degrees and four students the degree of B. S. in library science.

The opportunities of university lectures were open to the school.

P. L. WINDSOR
Director

Department of School Libraries

Read not to contradict and confute; nor to believe and take for granted; nor to find talk and discourse; but to weigh and consider.—BACON.

Guidance in Platoon School Library Emeroi Stacy, teacher-librarian, Buckman school, Portland, Oregon

Note—When the Public School Administration of Portland, Oregon, decided, about three years ago, to inaugurate the platoon type of school, the Public library offered to be responsible for the library department. The offer was accepted and we have included the supervision of the teacher-librarian and her work in the regular routine of the school department. The library supplies all books—an initial standard collection and supplementary supplies chosen from our regular grade collection. The School Administration supplies the physical equipment and the teacher in charge, who is designated as the teacher-librarian. The school department of the Public library has made the course of study, and the head of the department, Miss Dorothy E. Smith, holds regular monthly conferences with the teachers, besides frequent consultations. While she supervises the library and book end of the work, the administration of the school library is, of course, left in the hands of the principal. To help these teachers gain a knowledge of children's literature and elementary library methods, the University of Oregon in its extension department conducts courses which are taught by librarians.

Miss Stacy, whose paper is printed herewith, is the teacher-librarian in one of the first platoon schools which was established in Portland.—A. M. M.

For years, the school and library have been coöperating in a common cause, that of teaching and helping children to acquire an appreciation and enjoyment of good literature. From every standpoint of educational vision, the culmination of this coöperation in the platoon school library, is greatly inspiring.

The platoon school library is the connecting link between library and school. The two have always worked along parallel lines, the school making occasional visits to the library, and the library loaning book collections to the school and sending the children's department librarian to the school for an occasional visit. The platoon school library unites and unifies them. In the hands of the efficient teacher-librarian,

it is one of the greatest assets of the school, and one of the greatest aids to the public library. Its work is unique, and, perhaps, not fully understood or appreciated by either at the present time, for it is not "just another branch library," and it is not "merely another school subject." Its function is not to duplicate the work of the regular children's department of the library, yet it is not an ordinary class-room where lessons are formally taught and graded.

Unified by the platoon school library, both school and library are doing their greatest inspirational work, leading the children from the earliest age into "the wonderful and beautiful book-world of legend, story, poetry, nature-knowledge or science, time-knowledge or history, place-knowledge or travel and geography, life-knowledge or biography, cultural-knowledge or the fine arts, ethical-knowledge or right relations to life, vocational-knowledge or the practical things, making it clear and familiar and natural and worth-while to them in their impressionable years, when tastes and habits and standards are formed." The school and library unite to accomplish this in the platoon school library.

There have always been teachers who have done the very thing the teacher-librarian is doing, but they have been in close touch with their classes for one term only or for a year at the most, and have had to teach other subjects as well. The regular children's librarians do wonderful work, but they, of necessity, work only with the children who come to them. In the rush of charging and discharging books, hunting up references, and similar routine work, the guidance of the children in making selections, in forming standards in their own minds, in building step by step with a definite goal in mind, is necessarily sidetracked to a greater or less degree. The librarian is a censor or director, so initiative and discrimination on the part

of the child himself is not thoroly cultivated.

Accordingly, the greatest opportunity of making *all* children book-lovers, in cultivating literary appreciation and enjoyment, in setting up high standards of literature in the minds of *all* children of school age, in impressing ethical values, in encouraging initiative, and stimulating the imagination, is not possible. This is the purpose and work of the platoon school library. The teacher-librarian has this opportunity, and the influence of her guidance morally, spiritually, socially, intellectually, vocationally, and informationally is great.

Librarians and teachers are agreed that the chief value of good books for children does not lie alone in their immediate entertainment or educational qualities, but in their ability to create a habit which carries over to maturer years the desire to read, use, and own books that, in some way, enrich life by developing mind and abilities, widening experience, enlarging sympathies and appreciation of relations to life, cultivating hospitality to new ideas and keeping the mind open that new light may shine in, transforming the old and making life new. Good books lead to better books, teaching discrimination not only of books but of human nature, providing permanent interests, developing appreciative enjoyment, and rounding out the individual symmetrically. "Education begins with life," and continues thru it, and "books are the universal means of education." Very necessary, then, that much time and thot be given to choosing the best books, and forming the ability to set up high standards of discrimination.

Right here, we find the platoon school library, and the efficient teacher-librarian. First of all, she must be an excellent teacher. The matter of discipline alone, when 850 pupils (grades first to eighth), come to the library weekly in classes of 40, is a real problem, for the library lesson, to be successful, must permit freedom of movement and speech—must be a perfect state of harmonious disorder. Most visitors (including librarians) invariably say: "What nice

children you have in this building. They must be delightful to work with." And the teacher-librarian agrees. Her solace comes, however, when other visitors (usually teachers) remark: "The order here is fine, and yet the children seem to feel free, and are using initiative. What do you do to get it?" The teacher-librarian must understand children of all ages, and must possess the ability to develop right attitudes and set up high standards in the pupils' minds, as well as to inspire them to make discoveries for themselves, in this way increasing their appreciative enjoyment. Unless the teacher understands growing children, there is always danger of overloading a child's capacity for appreciation by adult explanation, choice, and thot. The teacher-librarian must *know books, love books*, and have "the spirit which tries to communicate the love of good books to children."

The usual platoon school library is an attractive room, fitted up by the school authorities with tables, chairs, card-catalog cabinet, book shelves, and all necessary library equipment, with a usable library of the best literature and reference material available, supplied by the public library. In Portland, there are now 31 platoon libraries, and over 50,000 books are being used. Few people, even those whose children enjoy the privilege of attending a school where there is a platoon library, realize or appreciate the benefits to their children. They think it is "just another branch library," not realizing that their children are being taught standards of literature, are following a regular, carefully planned course, are learning how to use books to advantage, how to develop along lines of individual ability, how to possess and use knowledge, gaining ethical power thru appreciation of high and noble thots and thru sympathy with and understanding of human nature, and are being taught to use the facilities and privileges of a library with benefit. Nothing is haphazard. The platoon school library follows the idea that the happy and successful person in life is the one who has real standards of ethics and culture, knowing how and where

to find information as he needs it. It is the class-room where these things are taught, as language, arithmetic, art, and music are taught in other class-rooms, yet in an inspirational way, not the ordinary class-room way. After three years' experience as a teacher-librarian, I have come to the conclusion that any grading or marking system is out of place in the school library. It is necessary, of course, to check up on the pupils' readings in order to see that their work is sincere, but there should be no formal grading. Children can be made to love good books, but they can also be made to dislike them. Hypocrisy and deceit may follow if too careful a record is kept, for it is very easy to fake oral and written book reports. The work is inspirational, and the teacher chosen for teacher-librarian should be one who can handle the situation inspirationally.

The platoon library course is an eight years' course, beginning with the first grade and ending with graduation from grade school. The course is well-planned, built up step by step, and a pupil can no better afford to lose a library lesson than he can a language or history lesson. Perhaps not as much, when the ethical and social value of good literature is considered and the inability of minds wholly intellectual to adjust themselves to life and natural human relationships. If efficiently carried out, the library course is priceless in social, cultural, spiritual and informational value. Most of the trouble in life is caused by narrowness of mind, lack of ventilation of thoughts and ideas, absence of imagination, or concentration on one line of thought until the mind is morbid. Think of the enrichment of the mind, the widening of experience, and the enlarging of sympathies afforded the child from six to fourteen years of age, who follows a course of the world's best thought for eight years, thinking with the great, fine minds of noble men and women writers, and this during the impressionable period of life, under the stimulus and direction of a teacher-librarian who understands children, and who knows and loves books.

The platoon school library, if properly

conducted, does not duplicate the work of the children's department of the regular public library, in any way, and it should not be permitted to do so. Each is necessary to the other's success, and the function of each should be properly fixed. When the school library is a long distance from the regular library, it may be necessary to have general circulation in the platoon library, but, in my opinion, this should not be when the school is within walking distance of the regular library. I consider the purpose of the platoon school library educational, and circulation belongs, by rights, to the regular children's department, and the efficient children's librarians. The teacher-librarian cannot do everything. Her time is too valuable to be spent in charging and discharging books, collecting fines, and what not, when a well-equipped branch library is near at hand with efficient and adequate service. The best literature, only, is permitted on the shelves of the school library, and there it should remain for inspection, acquaintance, constant reading and enjoyment, and intelligent reference, with the most limited circulation possible. Sometimes, a disinterested pupil needs friendly persuasion, or a pupil lives too far away from the regular library; a few special cases may occur, but the circulation of a book should be a special privilege with a short time limit. The platoon school library is the "library study room," and the teacher-librarian becomes the good missionary who points the way to the "mainspring" of culture and information, the regular library with its many books, added advantages, and larger staff of workers. The work of both should be clearly defined or else the teacher-librarian's position is difficult, for she has many people to please: the school authorities and her principal; the parents of the children with whom she comes in close contact; the library authorities and the school department; the librarians of the neighboring library who need her cooperation. When all work together, the circulation and usefulness of the regular library is stimulated, for the platoon library becomes

the open door to the great hall of culture, knowledge and information of the larger library. The advantages to all working together on the same problem—that of helping the child to be a useful citizen and a happy and successful individual—are numberless and far-reaching.

Children who like to read, who enjoy good literature, will always find their way to the neighboring library, but the school library gets them all—good, bad, and indifferent. The bond between pupil and teacher is close—second only to the bond between child and parent. Besides, the library work is a regular lesson, and the teacher has authority behind her. The teacher-librarian reaches every pupil of school age in the school district—those who enjoy reading, those indifferent to the printed page, and those who never read a book; those who read good literature, and those who read trash. It reaches the parents thru the children. The regular children's librarian does not enjoy this advantage. The teacher-librarian and the children's librarian can do great things providing their work does not duplicate. There is no question but that, in time, the public library will realize that the platoon school library is the greatest factor in the development of the libraries of the city. How can it be otherwise? Future citizens will be familiar with the best literature; they will have high standards; they will have a keener discrimination and appreciative enjoyment of good books; they will possess usable knowledge of the facilities and privileges of a library. Adult education will be a general thing because of it, and both libraries and university extension departments will appreciate the fact. The greatest thing in America today is "the steadily growing manifestation of universal education among people of all ages and classes—intellectual, spiritual, moral, scientific, and industrial education, each person developing himself along the line of his abilities, and making a life job of it"; finding himself, and happy in unfolding that self to fullest extent; realizing that his first duty

is "to possess, improve, and develop his own mind and soul"; convinced that "no man lives unto himself alone."

(Continued)

A Usuable Item for a Bulletin Board

The Massachusetts department of education, Division of university extension, *News Letter to Students* for September, 1928, says:

It is now almost 30 years since Elbert Hubbard wrote his immortal Message to Garcia. The situation which provoked the message has long since been reposing in the limbo of forgotten incidents. But the message itself still retains its appeal. No impressionable person can read it without getting a thrill of satisfaction.

This 1500 word preachment first appeared in Hubbard's magazine *The Philistine* in March 1899. Immediately newspapers and magazines all over the country began to reprint it. The New York Central Railway asked and received permission to publish and distribute copies free of charge. In hardly more than a year the message had been duplicated eleven million times. After that nobody cared to count, although hundreds of foreign publications presented it to myriad readers.

The occasion of the Message to Garcia was the exploit of an American soldier at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. Lieutenant Andrew S. Rowan was ordered by the War department to carry a message to the Cuban general Garcia, who was hidden away—no one knew where—on his native island. Rowan took the letter, in four days landed on the Cuban coast from an open boat, and in three weeks came out on the other side, having delivered his message and obtained in return valuable maps and other military information. This incident was made the living illustration of how a subordinate, in any line of endeavor, should carry out orders.

The Message to Garcia is a monument to the employee who knows how, and is willing, to discharge a given duty unaided. Elbert Hubbard said that what most employees need is "stiffening of the vertebrae which will cause them to be loyal to a trust, to act promptly, concentrate their energies; do the thing—carry a message to Garcia."

I believe that the present-day worker is a vastly improved person, as compared with the worker of more than a quarter century ago. Many employers, who have been in business for a long space of years, will support me in this belief. Employees nowadays are more industrious, both inside and outside the office. Competition for jobs has enforced this condition to some extent, of course. Better education has also con-

tributed to it, and adult education, carried on in spare time, has been no small factor in it. Nevertheless the closing paragraph of Hubbard's message contains a truth still so pertinent that I am quoting it: "My heart goes out to the man who does his work when the 'boss' is away, as well as when he is at home. And the man who, when given a letter for Garcia, quietly takes the missive, without asking any idiotic questions, and with no lurking intention of chucking it into the sewer, or of doing aught else but deliver it, never gets 'laid off', nor has to go on a strike for higher wages. Civilization is one long anxious search for such individuals. Anything such a man asks shall be granted; his kind is so rare that no employer can afford to let him go. He is wanted in every city, town and village—in every office, shop, store and factory. The world cries out for such; he is needed, and needed badly—the man who can carry a message to Garcia.—*James A. Moyer, Director.*"

Documents of the States in the Schools

[From address by Josephine Lesem, Senn high school, Chicago, at A. L. A. meeting, June, 1928.]

Can documents be used in the schools? Yes and no. Statistical and technical documents have a limited place as teacher references, but in general, can be used by pupils only under the careful direction of teacher or librarian. Documents of the more popular types may be used as supplementary reading, as bases for supervised study, special reports, or reference for individual projects.

Are documents being used? The answer to this question has been based upon a partial survey of the situation in Illinois. State documents are used less than those of city, county, and national governments. Teachers of civics, home economics, science, and history are the chief users of documents both for class reference and for their own personal information. Exclusive of Chicago, Illinois cities of 30,000 or more inhabitants report meager files of state documents in their public and high-school libraries. Many teachers would keep files of documents, were the demand greater, or if there were space for them. It is also difficult to select and classify them. Rural school libraries and libraries with limited funds would find their facilities much enhanced at little or no cost if

they would develop a method of selecting wisely from state and other government publications.

A wider use of state documents will not be possible until better methods of coöperation have been worked out between teachers, librarians, and state officials.

News from the Field

East

Lois A. Gibson, Simmons '26, has been appointed librarian of the High school, Winchester, Mass.

Maude French, Simmons '23, has a position in the Art department of the Dartmouth College library.

Annis Kane, Simmons '10, is now librarian of the Classical high-school, Providence, Rhode Island.

Mrs Margaret Wood Emerson, Simmons '17, is children's librarian of the Norfolk House Center library, Roxbury, Mass.

Hazel Hutchins, Simmons '20, for some time in the American library in Paris, has been appointed librarian of Bradford Academy, Bradford, Mass.

Alice Mundt, Simmons '27, is assistant in the Art museum, Worcester, Mass. Miss Mundt spent the year 1927-28 traveling in Europe.

The seventy-sixth annual report on the Public library, Boston, covers an historical resumé of the history of the library and a setting forth of its needs. The balance sheet, showing receipts, expenditures, gifts and bequests, the character and extent of the trust funds makes a creditable showing. The trust funds amount to a total of \$755,082 in various amounts, from a gift of \$150 to a "children's fund" of \$103,117. Interesting items are: Expenditure for employees, \$635,551; equipment, \$148,573; books, \$139,935; periodicals, other printed material and instruments totaling \$175,148.

The report of the director records: Books in the library, 1,418,489; home circulation, 3,705,657 v.; total expenditure, \$1,099,173. Notable events of the

year: The exchange of the George F. Baker library of the Harvard graduate school of business instruction as a branch of the Boston public library system; the establishment of a training class for the library's own service. There is need for more books and better library accommodations in various parts of the city while the central building has need of additional assistants in certain departments and branches, as well as repairs to physical needs. Growing use of the various departments of the library has increased the difficulties arising from lack of space and money.

Central Atlantic

Helen Geddes, Simmons '07, is to be head cataloger at Bryn Mawr College library for the coming year.

Adaline Bernstein, W. R. U., '18, has been appointed head of the order department of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh.

Alfred B. Keator has resigned as librarian of the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, to become librarian of the Public library, Reading, Pa.

Martha Stewart, Pittsburgh, '25, formerly with the Public library of Lima, Ohio, has been appointed first assistant, schools department, Carnegie library of Pittsburgh.

Mrs Vera S. Cooper, formerly with the Carnegie library of Atlanta, has been appointed director of the training class at the Enoch Pratt free library, Baltimore, Maryland.

The nineteenth annual report of the Public library, Elizabeth, N. J., records: Number of books on the shelves, 102,068; cost of books, \$13,935; periodicals, \$890; circulation, 446,976v.; pictures loaned, 38,017; registered readers in good standing, 20,709.

Asa Don Dickinson, librarian of the University of Pennsylvania, has been granted a year's leave by the University, to undertake special editorial work for Doubleday, Doran and Company. Mr C. Seymour Thompson, assistant-

librarian, will serve as acting-librarian during Mr Dickinson's year of absence which will begin October 1.

The Carnegie library at Pittsburgh has established a Pennsylvania room as part of its reference department into which has been gathered all the library material on Pennsylvania. "Quiet for study, convenient access to the books, and the expert help of reference assistants are some of the advantages offered by the new division."

Marion F. Dutcher, for 30 years in the Adriance Memorial library, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and for seven years its chief librarian, died September 16. She was ill less than a week and her death was sudden. The press and people of Poughkeepsie speak in highest terms of Miss Dutcher's personality and work as a librarian.

The Library of Congress is rejoicing over two recent arrivals, comprising 317v. of sacred Buddhist writings. It is said that probably only two people in the United States are capable of reading them. The books covered more than 12,000 miles on their journey from Tibetan monasteries to their resting place in the Library of Congress. The story of the journey, which took three years, the events and the occasions encompassed in the three years, in itself would make an interesting book.

Central

Martha Morse has been appointed librarian of the Public library, Geneseo, Illinois.

Marjorie Zinkie resigned as librarian of the American Library Association, August 1.

Marguerite Campbell, Simmons '17, is head of the Biological library of the University of Chicago.

Dorothy Wing, Simmons '27, is senior assistant at the Public library, Dearborn, Michigan.

Inez Bowler, Simmons '18, is librarian of the School of forestry, University of Michigan.

Miss Dorothy A. Rowden, publicity assistant at A. L. A. Headquarters in Chicago, was married August 31 to Elmer S. Loemker.

Alice Charlton, Simmons '12, has been appointed head cataloger at the John Crerar library, Chicago.

Myrtle Weatherholt has resigned from the Public library, Bicknall, Indiana, to become librarian of the Public library, Crawfordsville.

Mary L. Fitton, who has been reviser in Columbia library school, has been appointed librarian at Hanover College, Madison, Indiana.

Gertrude Forstall resigned as cataloger at The John Crerar library in July, her resignation to take effect September 1. She is planning to enjoy a year of recreation and travel.

Thelma Crandell, librarian of the Public library, Ladysmith, Wisconsin, has resigned her position to finish the library course at Madison. Anne Strieker succeeds her.

The West Side branch library of the Ruben McMillan library, Youngstown, Ohio, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies and turned over to the library board in the summer.

Mildred L. Walker, formerly of the public library, Flint, Mich., has joined the staff of the library department of A. C. McClurg and Company. She will visit customers in the field as visiting librarian where her services will be valuable in the small libraries particularly.

Lydia Bignall, for many years librarian of the Public library, Marseilles, Illinois, has resigned that position. Florence Marsh, who has been assistant-librarian, has been elected to succeed Miss Bignall.

L. L. Dickerson, who has been executive assistant on the Board of libraries and adult education under the A. L. A. since its formation, has resigned to become librarian of the Indianapolis public library, October 1.

C. Tefft Hewitt, head of the order department of the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh for the last 20 years, was appointed librarian of the Hackley public library, Muskegon, Michigan, September 1, succeeding the late Harold L. Wheeler.

The quarters of the library in the Illinois Womans College, Jacksonville, have been considerably enlarged and rearranged. The library has increased from 3000v. in 1908 to 16,000v. in 1928. Eleanor Thompson is the librarian.

Charlotta Hoskins, (Los Angeles L. S.) has been appointed head of the children's department, Public library, Sioux City, Iowa, to succeed Lois Tullis who will return to the St. Louis public library. For the past year she has been children's librarian in the Maui County free library, Hawaii.

The hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Michigan state library will be celebrated during the time of the meeting of the Michigan library association. The occasion will be celebrated at a banquet at which a large number of Michigan librarians and other guests will be present.

Frances A. Hannum, for several years librarian of the Public library, Racine, Wis., has been appointed librarian of the Public library, Ann Arbor, Mich. Miss Hannum spent last year studying at University of Wisconsin and received honors in her B. A. degree.

A good sized truck, especially built for library purposes, has been purchased by the Bessemer township library, located at Ramsey, Michigan. This is the first township library truck in Michigan and also the first truck in the northern peninsula. The truck is under the direction of Miss Viola Olson.

Barry county, Michigan, has voted to establish county library service. Michigan State College is conducting a county-wide study of adult education in Barry and Jackson counties. This has been made possible by a small grant from the Carnegie Corporation thru the

American association for adult education.

New members recently added to the staff of Public libraries of Saginaw, Mich., are the following:

Hester Schaberg, assistant librarian; Mary E. Silverthorn, B. S., Illinois, reference librarian of the Hoyt library; Dorothy Fried, B. S., Michigan, '28, desk librarian of the Hoyt library, and Frances Dunn, B. S., Columbia, '28, supervisor of work with children.

Rena Reese, for many years first assistant librarian of the Public library, Denver, Colorado, has resigned her position to join the staff of the Public library of Cincinnati. *Colorado Libraries*, bulletin of the Colorado State board of library commissions, commenting on Miss Reese's departure, says:

A few great personalities have had much to do with the growth and power of the C. L. A. One of these is Miss Rena Reese of the Denver public library, and it is with keen regret on the part of every member of the C. L. A. that we hear of her acceptance of a position with the Public library of Cincinnati, Ohio, her native state. The characteristics that tend to make a great woman and a fine librarian make her going Colorado's loss and Ohio's gain.

The following staff changes are recorded in the Public library, Gary, Indiana:

Margaret Grant, W. R. U., '23, resigned to become librarian of the Public library, Lorain, Ohio. Her successor is Marjorie Bowers, N. Y. S., formerly of the University of Nebraska and recently of Northwestern University School of Commerce library.

Mildred Becker resigned to take special children's work at Cleveland. She is succeeded by Mrs Gladys Mohri, graduate of the University of Kansas.

Marion Voight resigned to take a position in the library of the Department of state, Washington, D. C. She is succeeded by Elizabeth Van Winkle. Theodora Haman resigned to take charge of a financial special library in New York City. She is succeeded by Elizabeth Gore, Wisconsin.

Gertrude Buehler becomes teacher-children's librarian of the Central library, succeeding Ruth Hayward who becomes children's librarian at Mishawaka, Indiana.

Harriet Goodall resigned as librarian of the Horace Mann school to become librarian of the high-school library, Marion,

Illinois. She is succeeded by Velma R. Shaffer, Wisconsin.

The report of the Public library, Vincennes, Indiana, records the largest use of the library in its history. There was a circulation of 160,804v.; new readers added, 1315. The year has been especially marked by gifts of books, particularly many relating to the early history of Vincennes. A map of the trail of George Rogers Clark from Kaskaskia to Vincennes has attracted much attention and given valuable use. Nearly 10,000 printed book lists were distributed during the year. A number of exhibits and interesting events were housed in the library. The Public library had the prize-winning float in a recent American Legion celebration, a large open book from which was stepping Alice of old Vincennes. The report is a creditable piece of printing.

An appeal is made for the meeting next year in Vincennes of the state library association as part of the celebration of the George Rogers Clark sesquicentennial commemorating the acquisition of the Northwest territory in 1779.

The annual report of The John Crerar library, Chicago, for 1927 is notable as the first not prepared by the library's first librarian. The loss of a number of important members of the library's personnel is noted; first, the resignation of Dr C. W. Andrews as librarian and appointment as librarian emeritus; the much regretted death of the assistant-librarian, Edward D. Tweedell; and the resignation of the reference librarian, Robert Usher, to become librarian of the Howard Memorial library at New Orleans. The Board of directors has lost two of its members by death, Robert Forsyth and John J. Mitchell.

The library received as a gift the library of Mr Forsyth and was made his residuary legatee under the will. The entire library is a valuable collection. Special mention is made of 100v. of pamphlets and reports on engineering, railroads, canals, etc., arranged by subject and bound.

The total use of books and periodicals during the year is estimated at 775,000. Additions reached 12,205v. and 424 maps. Despite the changes in personnel during the year, the actual service of the library has increased and the effectiveness of the service both in time and measure has been noteworthy.

South

Thomas P. Ayer, for the past year librarian of the Public library, Reading, Pa., has returned to his former position as librarian of the Public library, Richmond, Va.

Clara L. Abernethy, for seven years reference librarian in the Iowa Library Commission office, has become assistant-librarian of Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C.

Helen H. Aten, Wisconsin, '23, librarian at Ladysmith and Manitowoc, Wisconsin, succeeds Miss Abernethy in Iowa.

A new public library, constructed at a cost of \$300,000, was opened in Mobile, Alabama, September 15, with Mrs Emma C. Harris in charge. The library has 20,000 v. on its shelves.

The annual report of the Public library of Joplin, Missouri, records: Receipts, \$19,207; expenditures, \$14,525; circulation, 201,032v. thru the main library, three branches, the schools and hospitals.

D. Ashley Hooker, formerly associated with the libraries of Detroit, Cleveland, and Kern County, California, has been appointed head of the department of science and technology, Public library, Birmingham, Alabama.

F. Adele Masterson, for the past three years with the Tampa public library and previously with the Brooklyn and other New York libraries, has been appointed librarian of Southern College, Lakeland, Florida, to succeed Etoile Reid, resigned.

The Mississippi library commission has appointed Elizabeth N. Robinson to its new post of secretary, effective September 1. Miss Robinson is a graduate

of the Carnegie library school, Pittsburgh, has been children's librarian and branch librarian in the Seattle public library, librarian of the Public library, Medford, Oregon, and head of the school division of the St. Paul public library.

The twelfth annual report of the Public library, Tampa, Florida, records the largest circulation in the library's history, 450,119v. The book collection is 53,098; active registration, 27,242; branches, 4; stations, 10. Staff consists of 22 librarians and assistants. Total salaries were \$31,716; books and periodicals, \$19,778. Maintenance expenditure per capita, 64 cents; total maintenance expenditure, \$63,529.

Kathleen Willis of the staff of the Central library, Birmingham, Alabama, has received the Thomas M. Owen scholarship awarded by the Alabama library association. She will enter the library school of Atlanta this coming year.

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Dorothy Harmer, assistant librarian of the Birmingham Southern College library, has also received an Owen scholarship.

The Public library of Charlotte, S. C., circulated thru the County library service last year a total of 411,646v. A large per cent of the total circulation represents the reading done by residents outside of Charlotte. The work has been especially strong with the children. There were 32 branches and 20 stations serving in addition to the main library. These stations are conveniently situated for the use of the county. There were 123,881 persons using the reference room. The hospital service is growing in interest and effectiveness. Books in the library, 50,926, of which 14,174 were added during the year.

The Birmingham museum, under the direction of the Public library, Birmingham, Alabama, will open an exhibition of Indian relics, October 20, for a period of six or eight weeks. Many fine re-

sponses have come to the invitation for the loan of Indian material suitable for exhibition. Many rare and valuable articles are already in place.

A display of interest which has been held for some time is an exhibit of African life, showing the costumes, handicrafts, native musical instruments, and war time weapons of the Belgian Congo, the Coast provinces, and the big game region of Madagascar. Two lectures on Africa, illustrated with lantern slides were given, to the great interest of the public.

West

Laura Neiswanger, Simmons '23, recently in Detroit library, is returning to the University of Kansas library, Lawrence, as classifier.

Gertrude D. Kosmoski, Wisconsin '24, was married at Owatonna, Minnesota, on June 26, 1928, to Paul E. Sterba. Mrs Sterba will continue her work as librarian of the Carnegie library, Ponca City, Oklahoma. Mr Sterba is in the service of the Empire Oil and Refining Co. at Ponca City.

Mrs Anna S. Potter, for more than 30 years prominent and public spirited citizen, and for 10 years in charge of the Public library, Dell Rapids, S. D., met an accidental death on the morning of August 16. Mrs Potter, who was a prime favorite in her city, lived alone, and it is thought that a storm had damaged an electric wire, causing a short circuit in the wires in her home. Contact with the deadly current caused her instant death.

In the annual report of the Carnegie library, Ponca City, Oklahoma, the greatest year in its history both in circulation and service rendered, Gertrude Kosmoski-Sterba, librarian, urges the great need of a new building as the present building is entirely inadequate. No additions have been made to the building built in 1910 for a population of 3000, while at the present time the population is close to 20,000 inhabitants. Seven school library stations were established the past year, and the circulation at these stations was 10,296.

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Total circulation of books was 116,481, an increase of 23,714 over the previous year. Beside the book circulation, 32,259 stereopticon views were loaned also. The book stock is 15,945; registered borrowers, 5,626; and expenditures, \$15,496.

Pacific

Florence Lewis, Simmons '27, is now librarian of the Public library, Aberdeen, Washington.

Margaret Withington, formerly librarian of the Social Service library and later dean of the school of social work, Simmons College, Boston, has been appointed librarian of Scripps College, Claremont, California.

The annual report of the Public library, Pomona, California, records: Books on shelves, 61,428; membership, 12,034; income, \$35,181; circulation, 250,874v. The physical condition of the library has been improved. The working space has been more than doubled. A notable acquisition was a gift of 25 early maps of Pomona country, some of which are unique.

The report of the Public library of Seattle, as usual in its concentrated form, gives one a pretty clear notion of the work that is going on in the institution. The book stock of the library numbers, 105,460v. from which was lent 2,636,711 books for home reading, with an additional 65,345 items of pictures, music, and clippings, to 94,987 borrowers—the largest record in the history of the library. This service was rendered thru 149 different agencies—nine branch libraries, 79 schools, seven hospitals, and 13 fire stations, and a number of other places. This service employed 195 persons at a cost of \$353,663.

Its form indicates that the report was made for the citizens of Seattle, but there are valuable items of interest for library workers.

The city council of Oakland, Calif., has voted an increase of approximately 25 per cent to the Board of library directors for the use of the Oakland free library, Oakland public museum and Oakland art gallery. This will increase

the available funds about \$50,000 over last year's revenues. The city of Piedmont, Calif., entirely within the geographical area of the city of Oakland, which has been paying to the city of Oakland \$1500 a year for service from the Oakland library, is increasing its payment this year to \$4770. The commissioner of revenue and finance of the city of Oakland in his letter transmitting the proposed city budget to the council said, among other things:

The library performs a great and useful work in the community. Furthermore, it is in the hands of a trained and competent personnel and I am convinced that any money given to this fund will be wisely and advantageously spent.

The following changes in the staff of Los Angeles public library are announced:

Miss Margaret Hickman (Pratt), former librarian of the Public library of Rochester, Minnesota, was appointed, August 1, principal of the foreign department. Mrs Maryetta Mackey, formerly principal of the foreign

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department for six years, has been given continued leave of absence due to illness.

Mrs Nancy Vaughan, principal of the science and industry department for the past five years, resigned to take a position in the New York public library on September 1. She is succeeded by Mrs Anne Fraser Leidendeker, a member of the science and industry department, formerly librarian of the Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago, and for some time on the staff of the American Institute of Technology and the University of Arizona.

Foreign

H. M. Cashmore has been appointed City librarian of Birmingham, England, to succeed the late Walter Powell.

Educational authorities thruout that part of China under the Nanking Nationalist government have petitioned the authorities for a grant of \$500,000 to build a national library and for a further grant of \$1,000,000 with which to endow the proposed library.

The League of Nations has appointed a library planning committee of eight persons to ascertain the best method of utilizing the \$2,000,000 gift of John D. Rockefeller for an international research library at Geneva. The library will serve three types of interest: 1) The work of the League of Nations, 2) the historical archives of the League, and 3) as a center for research students at Geneva.

The appointment of Mr H. M. Cashmore as city librarian of the Birmingham public libraries, England, led to other promotions within that library. F. J. Patrick, inspector of lending libraries, has been appointed Deputy city librarian. Harry Grindle, librarian of the Central lending library, has been made inspector of lending libraries. These appointments date from August 1, 1928.

Half-hour talks to boys and girls from the upper elementary schools will be given at the Central reference library in Bristol, England, beginning September

14. Books on the topics to be dealt with will be exhibited and these may be borrowed in the regular way at the conclusion of the talk. Some of the talks are: Something about drawing, How to observe bird life, Robert Southey, School life in the eighteenth century, The meaning of science, Joseph Haydn, Mountain climbing, Tales from New Zealand, Romance of British trading.

The seventy-sixth annual report of the Public libraries of Manchester, England, records the fact that the erection of a new library building will be commenced in 1929, requiring three years for completion. Number of books in the library, 621,814, of which 261,224 are in the reference library; number of volumes consulted in the reference library, 533,619. Total issue from the lending libraries is 3,302,445v.; card holders, 109,834; cards issued in the year, 57,604; applications for books by motor van exchange, 14,101. There are 14 young people's rooms in operation. An increased use made by the school children is noted. A number of rare books and engravings were received. There were seven exhibitions in the reference library during the year. Library staff, 197; building service, 79; income, £83,328.

Wanted—Position in small public library by trained experienced librarian. Address 197 Main St., Bourbonnais, Ill.

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For sale—Complete set of *Harper's* Monthly v. 1, no. 1-v. 107 (1850-1902). Address Olive Brumbaugh, Albertson Public Library, Orlando, Florida.

Wanted—The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents including the Index of Patents issued from the United States Patent Office for the years 1890-1912 inclusive. Address: Library, Aluminum Company of America, New Kensington, Pa.